FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

LD132148 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Message received by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; date of message not given]

[Text] With deep anxiety, because of the situation prevailing in current international relations in general and in the Mediterranean region in particular, I realise the significance of consultations and deepening of relations of cooperation and solidarity which link the Arab peoples and progressive Arab states with their ally, the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union. It is clear to all that the just cause of the Arab peoples, the cause of social progress in the Arab world, has never before been in such a serious position as it is at present -- the danger of the final military and political liquidation of the PLO and the transformation of the PLO and the transformation of Lebanon into a real reactionary puppet for imperialism and Zionism.

The tragic events caused by the barbaric Zionist invasion of Lebanon, which is regarded by world public opinion as joint aggression by the United States and the Israeli war criminals, are just one stage of the continuing confrontation over scores of years between imperialism and the progressive forces in the world. Moreover, the aggression against Lebanon is part of the plan of world imperialism, headed by the United States, to create changes in the relations among world forces, to liquidate the progressive achievements accomplished through bitter struggle in many areas of the world, to historically avenge imperialism, at long last, after the series of defeats it has suffered since World War II.

The main target of the aggressive actions of the United States and its NATO allies is the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, because they fully realize that in the contemporary world the Soviet Union, with its armed forces, its political weight and its economic potential, represents the main obstacle which prevents the implementation of their world aims. Naturally, they are in no position to directly attack the main forces of peace and social progress. Hence, they have chosen the place where they could win partial successes, and this is slowly happening in Lebanon.

I would like to assure you with complete sincerity of my conviction that the main reason for the temporary tactical victories of American imperialism and Israeli Zionism in Lebanon do not lie in some decisive superiority of the war technology with which the aggressors have been supplied, but primarily in the inadequate preparations to repulse the aggression, which was cleverly exploited by the United States and the Zionists.

As for the socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we are not satisfied merely with firmly condemning the aggression but we have used and continue to use all the potential of political influence for the purpose of halting and withdrawing the Zionist forces. We have extended and continue to extend free large-scale assistance, including modern war technology, to the PLO and the progressive Lebanese forces and Syria. I believe that you have been informed about this assistance. I mention this to you to confirm the effective nature of the solidarity of the socialist countries with the cause of the Arab peoples. Throughout my long party life and as a political figure I have seen numerous tragic periods and severe defeats, as in the case of the struggle of the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian Communist Party and in the struggle of the other peoples for democracy and social progress. I have emerged from this experience with the profound conviction that no difficulties or defeats can turn back history and halt the inevitable development of the cause of peace, democracy and social progress of all parts of the world. I believe that only with this conviction can we, together or separately, effectively resist the intense pressure of imperialism and successfully continue with the struggle for the aims and ideas which units us. It must be said that unity of the forces of peace, progress and democracy in all parts of the world is of the utmost importance in our joint struggle.

One of imperialism's main strategic tasks is to destroy this unity through repeated aggressive actions and provocations, of which the attack against Lebanon is regarded as one. It is our historic duty to prevent our unity from being split and to establish a wider and more solid front against imperialism involving all the forces that are able to see imperialism's course which is fraught with danger, and which respect the cause of peace and social progress. I have expressed to you all these considerations with total sincerity because to me you are not only a prominent politician and statesman of the Arab world, but also a great friend with whom I am linked by the bonds of friendship and mutual and genuine trust. I hope that you understand my concern in the way it should be understood.

Once again I would like to stress that under the present unfortunate circumstances there is no safer path than consultations and real cooperation and solidarity between the progressive Arab countries and the socialist community. I am confident that circumstances demand from us the strengthening of our contacts in seeking advice and holding consultations and coordinating our actions more effectively.

Finally, I have the pleasure to renew my invitation to meet you in Bulgaria at a time that you consider suitable. Regarding our bilateral relations, once again I would like to express to you the appreciation of the Communist Party and the Bulgarian Government leadership concerning this level and development [of relations], especially the talks I had with you in Bulgaria and in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. At the same time I would like to express the conviction that the current complicated international atmosphere demands more consultations and the deepening of our bilateral relations in all spheres where there are untapped major opportunities and potentials. I am convinced that, within the spirit of our agreements with you, these steps will enjoy your full support.

[Signed] Sincerely, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, ADOPTS MEASURES

AU132013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] On 13 July there was a meeting of the Council of Ministers. Expanded measures were adopted on ensuring the implementation of the agreements reached during the talks between Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, 21-23 June in Moscow. The agreements between the governments of the two countries on organizing production cooperation between the relevant machine-building enterprises and on cooperation in research related to gas and oil on Bulgaria's continental shelf were also approved.

The Council of Ministers adopted measures to implement the recommendations of the 36th CEMA session, which took place 8-10 June this year in Budapest, and adopted the agreements reached during the session on multilateral cooperation in developing and widely utilizing the microprocessing equipment and production-sharing in industrial robots, and on developing and producing microcalculating equipment and goods.

The Council of Ministers reviewed the activity of the ministries, other departments and the executive committees of the okrug people's committees and Sofia City Council on the questions, proposals and critical memorandums of the working people during last year and adopted measures on further improving this activity. The Council of Ministers also reviewed information related to implementing the 1980 decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers in increasing the qualifications of the executive and leading cadres.

The government recommended to the leaderships of the ministries and other departments to constantly review the continuous increase in the qualifications of the cadres and to pay special attention to the quality of preparation in accordance with the needs of the separate branches and the economic organizations. The Council of Ministers adopted a plan on the work of the government during the second half of the current year.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU131321 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, have sent the following telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Great People's Hural Presidium, and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]:

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution we convey to you, to the Mongolian communists and to all fraternal Mongolian people the most sincere congratulations.

The victory of the People's Revolution in 1921 marked the beginning of building a new society in your country. This revolution was carried out under the direct influence of the Great October Revolution. With the decisive assistance of the Soviet Union, the working people in your country implemented thorough socioeconomic and political changes in your country. As a result of the efforts and struggle of the workers, farmers and Mongolian intelligentsia, an economy based on a variety of branches was established, and the cultural standards and education and living standard of the people were improved. These remarkable successes are linked to the leading role and correct policy conducted by the MPRP.

In building socialism in close cooperation with the socialist community countries, the MPR today is contributing to consolidating the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and to developing a socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework. We highly appreciate the consistent foreign policy conducted by Mongolia, which is aimed at alleviating international tension and consolidating security and peace in Asia and throughout the world.

We note with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the BCP and the MPRP and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and the friendship and cooperation treaty, are expanding and being intensified to the benefit of both the Mongolian and Bulgarian peoples, and in the interest of the cause of peace, progress and socialism throughout the world.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the MPR we wish you and all Mongolian working people new successes in implementing the projects mapped out by the 18th MPRP Congress and in the further construction of socialism in your native land.

MALTESE PREMIER DOM MINTOFF ARRIVES 14 JULY

AU140853 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, arrived a short while ago in Bulgaria on an official visit. The esteemed guest was welcomed at Sofia airport by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and was greeted with military honors.

TANCHEV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU131955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] On 13 July Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] and first deputy chairman of the State Council, received at the Aleksandur Stamboliyski memorial house in Sofia the delegation of the People's Socialist Christian Party of Nicaragua which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BNAU permanent board. The Nicaraguan delegation is led by Carlos Garcia, chairman of the party.

Comrade Petur Tanchev briefed the guests on the successes of our country in constructing the developed socialist society and stressed the great significance of the relations and cooperation between the Nicaraguan party and the BNAU.

The possibilities of further expanding the relations between the BNAU and the People's Social Christian Party of Nicaragua were discussed. This will be in the interest of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. During the talks, the important role of the international agrarian and democratic movement in the struggle for detente, peace, democracy and social progress was stressed.

TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA

AU131920 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 13 (BTA) -- Today Mr Vasil Tsanov, Bulgaria's minister of transport and Mr Yusuf Ahmed, Ethiopia's minister of transport and communications signed a cooperation protocol here.

The document provides for Bulgaria to render assistance to Ethiopia in the fields of planning and managing the automobile transport. Bulgarian specialists will train Ethiopian technical personnel.

The cooperation will spread also over the maritime shipping and direct sea lines from the Black to the Red Sea will be set up.

The Bulgarian farm aviation will extend its activity in Ethiopia. Regular air lines between the two countries are intended to be created.

If the Ethiopian side shows any interest the Bulgarian "Transprotect" Organization is ready to participate in the planning and building of transport projects in Ethiopia.

Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP received Mr Yusuf Ahmed. There was a talk on questions related to bilateral cooperation.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH DZUR

LD131654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Talks began today at the National Defense Ministry between representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Hungarian People's Army. Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, and Army Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense, informed each other about the life of the armies of the two fraternal countries and about the implementation of the conclusions presented by the CPCZ and MSZMP Congress, exchanged experiences from the fulfillment of the tasks of combat and political preparedness and discussed some other questions of mutual interest.

U.S. PARTY OFFICIAL DEPARTS AFTER 5-DAY VISIT

LD132002 Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- U.S. Communist Party Secretary-General Gus Hall left Prague Tuesday after a five-day working visit to Czechoslovakia during which he held talks with Vasil Bilak, secretary and Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

He was seen off by Radoslav Klein, deputy head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party International Politics Department and other officials.

'PATRIOTIC CLERGYMEN' DISCUSS PEACE ACTIVITIES

AU121935 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jul 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Peace Activity Assessed"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The leadership of the statewide association of Catholic clergymen Pacem in Terris met in Prague yesterday with the participation of other church dignitaries. It assessed its successful peace activity in the past year and at the same time discussed the plan of work until the end of the current year. It noted that the further development of the clergymen's peace work is extraordinarily urgent in a period of increased international tension and requires the committed, active contribution of clergymen, together with believers, to avert nuclear catastrophe. The urgency of this endeavor is also due to the fact that imperialist circles openly and barefacedly pursue their aggressive interests against the aspirations of peace-loving mankind, as is the case -- for example -- in Lebanon. The meeting was marked by the determination of the patriotic clergymen to continue to actively help strengthen the world's peace forces, whose voice will again fully resound at the world peace congress in Prague next June.

SLOVAK MINISTER SPEAKS ON CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

AU140755 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jul 82 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA staff journalist Milan Zelenay on a speech by D. Miklanek, Slovak minister of construction, delivered on the occasion of the day of construction workers in Bratislava on 10 July]

[Text] In his speech, D. Miklanek, minister of construction of the Slovak Socialist Republic, spoke about the construction industry's tasks this year and their fulfillment to date. He said, among other things, that the 1982 plan sets the task of carrying out work valued at Kcs21 billion, which is 3 percent less than last year.

Of this amount, construction workers are to carry out work at 107 priority projects for Kcs5.1 billion, which is 2.1 percent more than last year. Even though the construction sector fulfilled the volume of planned work at priority projects by 100 percent in the first 6 months of the year, one cannot be satisfied with the achieved volume results, because they constitute only 44.2 percent of the annual task. Thus a palpably larger part of work remains to be done in the second half of the year. It is also disconcerting that while at some projects, particularly energy-related ones, the planned tasks are being exceeded, at 26 priority projects work does not proceed at the desired pace and the planned tasks are not being fulfilled.

As regards comprehensive housing construction, construction workers are facing the task of building 27,184 apartments this year. Although the total volume of work in comprehensive housing construction is somewhat smaller than last year, the tasks in the construction of public facilities and projects of a technical nature are greater. The plan for finishing apartments was fulfilled in the first 6 months of the year, but the 10,726 apartments finished constitute only 39.5 percent of the annual task. At the same time, preparatory work on projects and public utilities is seriously lagging. This must be rectified in the second half of the year, so that all the planned apartments can be turned over to tenants. In places with concentrated capital investment building -- in Prague, Brtislava, and in the North Bohemian region -- construction workers fulfilled the planned volume of work and even somewhat exceeded it.

The results achieved in fulfilling the volume of work, as well as some other practical tasks, are more favorable than last year, but ensuring the planned standard of effectiveness in construction work is unfavorable. Only two economic production units in the building materials sector -- with the exception of the Bratislava prefabrication enterprise -- fulfilled their planned tasks. However, in the sphere of construction production the situation is very complicated. Out of four economic production units, only the construction enterprises of the Bratislava concern fulfilled their half-year tasks. Assessing this state of affairs, the minister said: "The demand for high effectiveness in our work has not yet become everyday practice. Many leading economic officials still think that our task is to build regardless of what it costs and to pay wages independently of plan fulfillment. We must put such economic officials in the pillory, and if they do not quickly change their attitude even to replace them with persons who will be good managers."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON FOOD SUPPLIES

LD132058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The first 6 months of the year are behind us, and now Federal Minister of Agriculture and Food Josef Nagr talks about the impact of these 6 months on the supplies of certain foodstuffs to the market:

[Begin Nagr recording] On the whole, we can assess the fulfillment of the plan for production and procurement of animal products in the first 6 months of 1982 positively -- with the exception of a certain failure, 1.5 percent to be precise, to fulfill the time plan for procurement of milk. In the first half of the year, the procurement of animals for slaughter was somewhat exceeded and the supplies of meat and meat products to market funds were fulfilled in line with the plan. However, resources of killed poultry were not at all fully utilized -- and yet it was possible to supply at least 5,000 tons of poultry meat over and above the quantity supplied in 1981.

It is necessary to say that the adjustment in the retail prices of meat and meat products has partially changed consumer demand which, more than in previous years, concentrated on eggs, cheese, other dairy products and some other foodstuffs. Thus, for example, in the first 6 months of 1982, 5.5 percent more eggs were supplied to the market than in the same period of 1981. And one must say that on the whole we were successful in organizing procurement in such a way that the market was well supplied in this respect.

On the other hand, despite the fact that compared with 1981 the supplies of the majority of dairy products were higher, there were certain problems in fully satisfying demand. Primarily with regard to products with a high milk fat content such as creams and similar products. This was so mainly because, in view of consumer demands priority was given to supplying citizens with milk and butter. In fact, compared with 1981 an extra 2,100 tons of butter were supplied while the supplies of other lines were also substantially increased.

This year we have seen that our consumers' behaviour has been significantly influenced by territorial and time fluctuations in the smoothness of supplying the market with foodstuffs and other products and also, perhaps, a certain anxiety among the consumers caused by climatic conditions, above all in the first few months of 1982. Thus, for example, in the first quarter of 1982 the quantity of sugar sold in the retail network and used in public catering was about 11,000 tons higher than the quantity sold in the same period of 1981. So far the retail network has sold about 20,000 tons of sugar more than was sold in the same period last year. The situation was similar with regard to flour where, compared with 1981, sales went up by 20 percent. And yet in previous years we saw a decline in the consumption of both sugar -- which was entirely in line with the healthy nutrition of citizens -- and flour and bakery products.

I would like to say that these disproportionate purchases for hoarding are unnecessary because there are adequate resources to meet common use and to satisfy the needs of our citizens. Such purchases are not conducive to smooth supplies although it is also true that sometimes snags occur owing to the somewhat inflexible way of topping off stocks. [end recording]

COMMENTARY JUSTIFIES NEW BRIGADE EXPERIMENT

AU131303 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jul 82 p 3

[Frantisek Zdobina article: "Before the Start of New Types of Brigades; an Experiment Thus Far -- Already Verified in Other Places"]

[Excerpts] In the course of preparing for the experiment involving the brigade-based method of organizing work and remuneration, the question has emerged as to whether an element alien to the socialist system might not make its way into the Czechoslovak economy, or even whether it might not be some sort of self-management. One cannot deny the sincerity of such concerns: the experience with the attempts in the years of crisis [1968-69] to abolish the obligatory nature of planning from the center have not been forgotten. (A self-managed body, as is known, is not accountable to the center, but only to the collective which elected it; this procedure is the denial of democratic centralism.

Brigades -- naturally -- have no self-managing status. They are the lowest and the basic link of the intraenterprise managment, and they are the subject and at the same time the object of management.

There is the justified concern that administrative work might increase with the advent of the brigade-based forms (trade unions have pledged that they will strongly oppose the possible "self-procreation" of administrative work.)

An unclarified relationship between the new brigades and the brigades of socialist labor existed for a fairly long time. The Soviet experience affirmed that they are not at variance with one another. A collective that decides in favor of the brigade-based form of work can continue fulfilling the objectives of the brigades of socialist labor.

Although some questions remain, they are not fundamental at the moment. Research institutes are also to help resolve them. The questions of principle are clear, however. Therefore, the Central Trade Union Council has declared that "it regards the adoption of the principles to experimentally verify the brigade-based forms of work and remuneration and their speedy verification as necessary."

RUDE PRAVO SEES SHORTCOMINGS IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD131420 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] RUDE PRAVO focused its attention today on the effectiveness of ideological work. The paper notes that life itself has tested, on more than one occasion, the validity of Lenin's words that the strength of the socialist state lies in the degree of consciousness of the masses. It also recalls remarks made by Comrade Gustav Husak at the 16th CPCZ Congress in which he characterized the principal direction of our endeavors. He said that the contribution of man to society and the degree of enthusiasm with which he fights for the ideals of socialism depend on how he understands the extent and complexity of the problems our society has to tackle and on how he manages to orient himself to what is going on in the world.

The editorial goes on to stress that those who work in the ideological field are as a rule able to explain the postulates of Marxism-Leninism and their validity and vitality. Nonetheless, here one can find part of the explanation as to why their endeavor at times loses its effect. These endeavors fail overwhelmingly among people who have no doubts about the strength of socialism and who are demonstrating their ideological stance and consciousness in everyday life by their working and socially-beneficial deeds. Despite this, or because of this, they [not further identified] fail to raise some less pleasant questions about life at individual places of work, malpractices with which people have to wrestle, and for this reason they seek avenues that will lead to faster remedies, to the elimination of such negative phenomena as favoritism, bribery and immoral behavior and the abuse by some leading officials of their social position for personal gains. No wonder that it is from the communists, from ideological and political workers that they want to hear a clear-cut and straight answer to which they are fully entitled. In no case must one seek behind their uncomfortable questions any other motives than those that exist, genuine concern for healthy social development, their justified misgivings about instances and phenomena which are impeding our progress and which have an educationally negative impact on the mentality, process and direction of thinking, especially among our younger generation. People see very quickly through anyone who serves them false hopes attractively packaged in abstract phrases and unrealistic promises.

Such a policy is of no help to anyone or anything. On the contrary, it undermines people's trust because of the contradiction between words and deeds. When people don't receive a satisfactory answer or advice, when they do not get a rational view on the solution to the given problem, [words indistinct], they may seek their answer in politically less suitable quarters.

Our ideological work must not leave any unanswered question asked by life itself. It must be even more on the offensive, evaluating all phenomena from Marxist-Leninist positions and showing the way forward. It must not avoid any obstacles. On the contrary, it must mobilize people to surmount obstacles.

In keeping with this, it is also necessary to improve the methods and forms of work so as to correspond to the attained level of education and political sophistication of the contemporary man. The old Leninist truth that ideological work is not and cannot be a matter for ideologists alone still applies. It is the duty and part and parcel of the everyday activity of all political workers, every communist and the whole party. Our more than 1 and 1/2 million-strong army of communists is and must be active and in the driving seat of the whole of society. Through its example and political maturity, through the morality of its members and by exercising a direct influence on the masses of the working people it is winning them over to the cause of the working class, of the Communist Party and of socialism. This has always been the case and today is no exemption. Every communist is an exponent of all functions of the party. He carries through its program and intentions and is a fighter for the victory of its noble aims. He is and must be both the agitator and propagator of the ideas of communism and socialism not only because he is dutybound to such activity by the party's statutes which he pledged himself to observe by joining the revolutionary, militant vanguard of the working class.

The mission of the agitator and propagator of communist ideas never has been and never will be a party task with a mere formal emphasis. It is a duty that requires all the strength of each party member, each communist. This active, political and practical stance is an indivisible and irreplaceable prerequisite to achieving all the objectives and targets for which we all are jointly striving.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES YOUTH DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM

AU121946 [Editorial Report] Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech on 8 July on page 5 carries a 1,800-word Ivan Kuptik article entitled "A Fashion Without Illusions," which deals with the problems of drug abuse. Kuptik asserts that drug addiction is an "isolated phenomenon" in Czechoslovak society but he warns against its underestimation: "So far there is no such thing as the use of 'hard' drugs in our country (cocaine, hashish, morphium, heroine and so forth). There is no problem in this respect. Some people infer from this that there is no drug problem at all in our society. Yet it is wrong to include only the 'traditional' substances in the term drugs. There are medications and volatile substances that have become accessible and 'fashionable' among 15-year old youths, and there are even sporadic cases well below this age limit."

To illustrate the use of these "nontraditional" drugs, Kuptik describes the case of a 17-year old Prague student who died after inhaling toluene fumes. Last year there were six such fatal cases in Prague alone, the article adds, most of them concerning young people around 20. According to the article, toluene is the most easily accessible hallucinogen in Czechoslovakia and serves as a transition to other narcotic drugs, "especially pain-killers, hypnotics, sedatives as well as medication generally referred to as being "against cold and cough.'"

Speaking about the methods used by drug addicts to obtain these drugs, the article says: "The most important source of these medicaments are all kinds of frauds involving prescriptions. Only recently a gang was apprehended that broke into a health institute, counterfeited prescriptions and collected for them the pertinent medication. 'Seasoned' drug addicts strike up relationships with people employed in the health sector or in pharmaceutical enterprises or, last but not least, seek jobs in which they would have access to drugs. When all other methods fail, they break into pharmacies or other medical facilities." According to Kuptik, there have been 90 burglaries or attempted burglaries of pharmacies and other medical institutions in Prague in the last 5 years.

The article goes on to say that there are three centers in Prague engaged in drug abuse prevention -- two of them treat drug addicts and the third, run by the Ministry of Interior, "deals not only with prevention but also with reprisals against drug producers and traffickers." The work of these institutions, according to Kuptik, is hampered by some "inconsistencies" in the work of the medical agencies. Giving an example of such "inconsistencies," Kuptik says: "The Prague drug addicts are using previtine, which is a derivative of amphetamine. This is a substance to which one very quickly becomes addicted. The 'specialists' in producing narcotic drugs have achieved such a degree of perfection that they manufacture pervitine just like any pharmaceutical enterprise. There is a snag, however, pervitine is made out of drugs that are more or less easily accessible. Because the method of production is known, it should not be a big problem to peg the sale of the original product to the presentation of a prescription, or to develop other drugs having a similar effect. Yet for the time being it does appear to be a big problem.

"The second example concerns a drug which several years ago -- following an agreement with the Ministry of Interior -- required a prescription. Now, following the intervention of the medical agencies, it is again freely available."

In conclusion, the article makes a number of proposals for combating drug abuse. It suggests that the Ministry of Health introduce "administrative measures" that would restrict the sale of drugs that can be used as narcotics. In addition, it suggests that the production of "certain cleaning agents" be limited and the sale of "volatile substances and solvents" restricted to adults, like the sale of alcohol. And finally, the article makes a proposal "that has long been discussed among experts: to amend the penal code in such a way as to substantially increase the penalties for those who produce, steal or distribute drugs."

BRIEFS

HAMAN VISITS IRON PLANT -- Today a party and government delegation headed by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Trinec iron plant where a new battery produced the first tons of coke. The guests also inspected the building site of an oxygen converter iron plant, where Josef Haman delivered an address. He praised the committed attitude of the designers, technology experts and builders who built the new coke battery in 30 months. Mentioning the plans for further development in metallurgy, Comrade Josef Haman pointed out that in the Seventh 5-Year Plan we must take a more pronounced course towards the intensification of metallurgy production in the interest of significantly reducing the consumption of energy and raw materials both in metallurgy and in the processing branches. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Jul 82 LD]

ANDREJ PLAVKA DIES -- The Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Union of Czechoslovak Writers and the Union of Slovak Writers announce with deep sorrow that national artist Andrej Plavka, chairman of the Union of Slovak Writers and member of the Presidium of the Union of Czechoslovak Writers, died on 11 July in Bratislava after a prolonged illness. He was 75. [Bratislav Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 12 Jul 82 LD]

FOJTIK MEETS MEDIA EMPLOYEES -- Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met in Bratislav today with leading radio and television employees in Slovakia. In a creative discussion aimed at general as well as specific problems of these information and propaganda media, he particularly stressed the significance of the effectiveness and readiness of the radio and television in efficiently influencing our citizens. He also praised the thoroughly good standard of program work. Suggestions for further improving radio and television broadcasting were also discussed. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jul 82 LD]

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE CONDEMNS ISRAELI ACTIONS

AU121720 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In a letter to the president of the Palestinian Peace and Solidarity Committee, 'Abd al-Mushin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, and to the president of the Lebanese Peace and Solidarity Committee, Walid Jumblatt, president of the Central Political Council of the National-Progressive Movement of Lebanon, GDR Solidarity Committee President Kurt Seibt expressed the firm fraternal solidarity of the GDR with the Palestinian and Lebanese people. He condemned the criminal genocide of the Zionists in Lebanon and stressed the GDR's support for UN Security Council Resolution No 512.

The letter goes on to say: What is happening at present in Lebanon is part of the policy of the U.S. administration which manifests itself worldwide as an adventurist confrontational policy and intensive armament course. Hence it is necessary to even more strongly link the struggle against this policy with the struggle for peace and for solidarity with the Arab peoples.

At the same time Kurt Seibt reported on measures which have been initiated on the part of the solidarity committee with the aid of donations from the GDR people, primarily FDGB members, to support the PLO and the National-Progressive Movement of Lebanon.

RADIO CRITICIZES VOA BROADCAST TO AFGHANISTAN

DW131157 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The U.S. diversionist station Voice of America has started broadcasting a new program of agitation in the Afghan vernacular. This was substantiated in the New York TIMES by John (Dews), the director of the station's headquarters, with his country's intention of intervening even more massively in Afghanistan from outside. The Voice of America is spending roughly $110 million each year for the purpose of softening up the socialist countries ideologically.

MATERIAL RECYCLING DRIVE CONSIDERED SUCCESSFUL

DW131227 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Remarks by Helmut Schmidt, deputy minister for materials management, in reply to questions by various correspondents in the regularly scheduled feature "The Television Press Conference," live]

[Summary] Under the directive of the economic development from 1981 to 1985, 12 percent of our raw material requirements must be covered by secondary raw materials. The newly established combine for secondary raw material procurement generally has taken a positive development even though there are still problems with the "performance development" of that combine. Following the drive initiated by the SED Central Committee seminar with combine directors and by six industrial labor union executive boards, the "scrap metal position" has been met. This means "that we have fulfilled the plan and that the inventories in the steelworks were enlarged again." Various initiatives by the FDJ need to be mentioned, for example, the commitment of the Gera Bezirk FDJ organization to collect 10,000 tons of scrap metal for the Maxhuette Metallurgical Works, or the Dresden FDJ organization which "reclaimed 800 tons of streetcar tracks no longer in use."

To fulfill the envisaged increase in secondary raw material input from 22 million tons to 30 million tons by 1985 "we cannot reckon with an equal increase in the collection of all secondary raw materials. Differences in proportions exist. Efforts must be concentrated on a performance increase in the collection of the so-called traditional secondary raw materials, meaning, as a rule, all those covered by the program of the combine for secondary material procurement -- paper, bottles, jars, incidental scrap metal, old textiles, and so forth -- but the development of performance must also be aimed at the industrial waste products."

The importance of scrap metal goes without saying because it is sure to be reused. But we also need a "performance increase" in the collection of paper. "It is planned to use an additional 100,000 tons of old paper, through even greater refinement, that is to say through the retention of the fiber structure."

The collection of plastic material waste is rather complicated. Whatever waste occurs in the industrial process must be readied for immediate reuse, of course. But this type of product -- referred to as "dependent on crude oil" -- is also needed from the household waste of the people. This causes problems because it requires the introduction of appropriate "technologies for sorting" the different types of plastic materials because they are supposed to be taken as "substitutes for primary plastic materials."

In the GDR we have more than 20,000 industrial furnaces which consume about 40 percent of the operational energy and which generate considerable waste heat. Under the 5-year plan the utilization of this secondary energy "represents an equivalent of roughly 20 million tons of crude brown coal. At the moment 30 percent of the secondary energy available is technically usable. The target under the 5-year plan is utilzing 70 percent." The pacemaker in this respect is the Otto Grotewohl combine in Boehlen where as much as 90 percent of this secondary energy is being recycled. The crux of the matter of secondary energy is waste heat and its appropriate utilization.

Good examples already exist in that respect as well, such as the Brandenburg steel and rolling mill which last year produced 130,000 tons of steam as waste heat for utilization in long-distance heating of thousands of apartments, social institutions and 20 enterprises. And apropos of waste oil left from oil changes in cars, and so forth, there are about 700 gas stations, or 51 percent of all, which are authorized to collect waste oil. "After all, each ton of waste oil collected saves us 60 tons of crude oil in the economy."

The problem of secondary raw materials is an international problem. And the GDR has made a fairly good showing as far as their recycling is concerned. This is true primarily for scrap metal and waste paper. "But there are also some positions in which we are lagging behind. What I have in mind is the recycling of green glass, unsorted plastic materials and the processing of old textiles. In that respect we definitely do not meet the top standards of the world."

As for the industrial dump sifting for mining and metallurgical residues, it is necessary to state that the installation in Brandenburg built for this purpose last year is doing "an outstanding job, the outstanding result being that by means of this installation it is possible to extract from the dumps 30 to 35 tons of iron concentrate a year and 20,000 tons of fireproof material a year for recycling. This amounts to as much as about M10 million in raw materials." Dumps are also processed for copper slag for use in the cement industry and in other metallurgical areas. But "scientific-technical tasks have also been posed for processing even those dumps where the contents are low, I might say. Nevertheless, they must be processed by the most effective methods so as to gain and exploit these substances as well." Apart from specific targets set for enterprises for the utilization of secondary raw materials, some material incentives have been introduced to stimulate the reuse of old materials, above all the price: The prices for primary raw materials always are higher than those for secondary materials.

INCREASED SECONDARY ENERGY EXPLOITATION REPORTED

DW131155 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1352 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Statement by Detlev Budwasser, energy-technological engineer at the Otto Grotewohl plant in Boehlen; recorded]

[Summary] "We assume that about 400,000 gigajoules of incidental energy will be available in the course of 1 year, which is an equivalent of some 40,000 tons of raw coal."

All GDR plants are urged to pay more attention to secondary energy. "It is being assumed that up to 1985 about 75 percent of technically usable incidental energy will be exploited in the GDR." The advantages are obvious and the whole matter calls for the right approach.

In our enterprise we have oil as well as coal refinery installations with tar and oil-containing incidental energy material which has been disposed of as waste material before, polluting the environment. Our engineers had the idea of mixing this oil and tar-containing material with fine coal to form briquettes which are being used in the powerplant as fuel material for steam production in order to save raw coal.

At present about 80 percent of incidental energy material is being exploited in the GDR. In 1983 and the following years more measures will be planned by the plants and their development departments to increase the exploitation of incidental energy material up to 90 percent. We plan in this connection to set up vegetable production in a suitable part of the plant. Preparatory work is being done by a Leipzig City Council collective of the Agricultural Department.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES SFRY'S STAMBOLIC

AU131325 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greeting telegram to Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY State Presidency, in Belgrade:

Esteemed Comrade Stambolic,

On your 70th birthday I convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR as well as on my own behalf.

We esteem you as an upright communist, who has dedicated his life full of work and struggle to the liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples against fascist oppression, to Yugoslavia's socialist transformation as well as to the struggle for peace and social progress in the world. With your work over decades in high party and state functions you have contributed a great share to the important successes achieved by the peoples of Yugoslavia under the leadership of the LCY in building the socialist society. You have actively contributed toward the constant strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY.

Permit me, esteemed Comrade Stambolic, to express my firm conviction that the good relations between our socialist states linked in friendship will continue to develop and deepen to the benefit of our peoples, of peace and of socialism.

Please accept our best wishes for further successes in your responsible work as well as for good health, energy and personal well-being.

LEADERS GREET MPR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU121713 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following letter of congratulations to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]:

Esteemed Comrades,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to you, to the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, the MPR Council of Ministers and the entire Mongolian people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian revolution.

Under the leadership of the MPRP, the Mongolian people have accomplished great successes in building socialism, implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress. In close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, the MPR is consistently pursuing a foreign policy that is aimed at consolidating peace in Asia and throughout the world, against the policy of confrontation and intensive armament of imperialism.

With great pleasure we state that the relations of fraternal friendship are incessantly deepening in compliance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation. The GDR will continue in the future to do everything in its power to further develop and strengthen this cooperation.

We wish the fraternal MPR people further great success in creating the conditions for the gradual transition to the establishment of the developed socialist society.

LEADERS GREET MONGOLIANS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU121727 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jul 82 p 2

["Hungarian Leaders' Greetings Message on the National Holiday of Mongolia"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], the 61st anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; sent a greetings message to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR's People's Great Hural, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR's Council of Ministers. The message reads as follows:

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the MPR's national holiday, the 61st anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution, we send you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and Council of Ministers of the MPR and the fraternal Mongolian people comradely greetings and good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves.

Our party, government and people highly value the considerable results attained by the Mongolian people under the leadership of their seasoned vanguard, the MPRP, in building a socialist society and developing the economy and culture.

The MRP's peace policy is actively contributing to the struggle of the countries of the socialist community and world peace-loving forces for creating international peace and security and for social progress.

We are pleased that the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and people are developing fruitfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We highly value the recent meeting between premiers whose results are contributing to the deepening of our multifaceted relations.

On your national holiday, we wish you and the fraternal Mongolian people further outstanding results in implementing the resolutions of the 18th MPRP Congress, fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan, making your country prosper, strengthening the unity of the socialist community and serving the noble cause of the peace and security of peoples.

COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATIONS, REPRESENTATIVES VISIT

Palestinian Politburo Member

AU091046 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jul 82 p 5

[MTI report: "Communique on Palestinian Communist Party Representative's Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, (Naim Asab), a member of the Politburo of the Palestinian Communist Party, visited our country from 5 to 7 July.

The Palestinian guest was received by Central Committee Secretary Peter Varkonyi. Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department, had talks with him.

At the talks, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two parties' representatives exchanged views on topical international issues, paying particular attention to problems in the Middle East and new developments in the Lebanon crisis. They dealt with important aspects of the international workers movement and opportunities for cooperation between the two parties.

The two parties' representatives stressed that they regard alleviating international tension, restraining the arms race and safeguarding world peace as their parties' most important task. They expressed concern over the situation that has developed in Lebanon, which seriously endangers the peace and security of the peoples of the area. They condemned the aggression of the Israeli leadership, supported by U.S. imperialism, against the Republic of Lebanon and the Palestinian Arab people and adopted a position in favor of an immediate cessation of the Israeli armed attack and an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops without delay, ensuring the sovereignty and territorial unity of the Republic of Lebanon and resolving the Middle East crisis in a just manner and through negotiations, with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO.

They pledged their support for the self-sacrificing struggle waged by the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of their sole representative the PLO against Israeli aggression and oppression and imperialist and reactionary machinations and for their legitimate rights, including the creation of their own state. They reaffirmed their readiness to develop interparty relations at the talks.

Belgian CP Delegation

LD131924 Bedapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, met today Louis van Geyt, president of the Belgian Communist Party, who is currently visiting Hungary, and Daniel Fedrigo, member of the BCP Central Committee, accompanying the party chief. The meeting took place at the HSWP CC headquarters in Budapest.

At the discussions marked by a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the sides informed each other about their parties' situation and tasks. They exchanged views over the international communist and working class movement and timely global issues with particular attention to the questions of peace and security in Europe. They ascribed great significance to initiatives and moves aimed at easing tension, checking armament race, preserving and developing relations among countries with divergent social systems.

They reiterated the mutual intention of the HSWP and BCP to widen relations and cooperation between them.

Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, took part in the discussions.

BCP's Aleksandrov

LD132006 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI) -- Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia Party Committee, arrived in Budapest today on the invitation of the HSWP Budapest Party Committee.

He was met by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee.

RADIO SOLIDARITY BROADCASTS IN WARSAW AGAIN

NC132155 Paris AFP in English 2145 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 13 (AFP) -- Radio Solidarity broadcast again in Warsaw tonight and confirmed that several of the pirate radio station's staff had been arrested in a police operation July 5. The radio of the suspended independent trade union federation Solidarity also said it would close down for two months. After a few minutes the broadcast was suddenly cut off and replaced by pop music.

On Sunday Polish television announced officially that "Radio Solidarnosc" had been dismantled. It said seven people had been arrested, including a Belgian who was charged with giving clandestine members of Solidarity a new transmitter hidden in medical equipment.

Until tonight, Radio Solidarity, which first broadcast on April 12, had not been heard since June 8 when police seized the station's former transmitter from the top of an elevator shaft in a Warsaw residential building. Earlier today, pamphlets thrown from the top of a building in downtown Warsaw announced the new broadcast, which started at 2000 GMT.

The radio said it was going off the air for two months because of "the particular situation" in the country. This apparently was an allusion to the decision by Solidarity's underground leadership to suspend all protest activities in advance of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland and as a show of goodwill to Polish authorities.

This was the first time a Western-made transmitter had been used by Radio Solidarity. It was operated by Polish engineers belonging to Solidarity, the radio said. Recalling that Poland had signed international conventions guaranteeing freedom of information, the radio said it aimed to break the Polish authorities' news monoploy. "Human rights are an international affair," the radio said, adding that Western nations were entitled to help Poles who wanted to make sure liberties guaranteed by the conventions were respected. "We are fighting for Solidarity's existence and for a social entente which would serve as a basis for normalizing social relations" and "which could help overcome the economic crisis," the radio said.

The radio's April 12 broadcast was not jammed. But succeeding programs, which starting in May were transmitted every Sunday, were drowned out with pop music by a powerful, unidentified transmitter. However the station was picked up in some sections of the capital.

On June 8 police seized a transmitter and arrested two people. Following that, the station went off the air. But other clandestine transmitters were functioning in various cities, particularly Gdansk and Poznan.

FAMILY OF LECH WALESA REPORTED MISSING

PM131425 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Report by "Our Diplomatic Staff": "Walesa Family 'Missing'"]

[Text] Mrs Danuta Walesa, wife of the interned Solidarity leader, and her seven children have been missing from their home in Gdansk for several days, according to friends of the family.

Close friends say she gave no warning that she was going on holiday, or that she and her children were to travel elsewhere. Her husband, Lech, was moved recently from his place of internment just outside Warsaw to a "safe house" near the Polish-Soviet border.

ASSOCIATION OF REALITY CLUBS HOLDS PLENUM

AU132030 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 23 May 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "The Reality Clubs," capitalized introduction published in boldface]

[Text] ON 13 JANUARY 1982, THE PROVISIONAL MAIN BOARD OF THE ASSOCIATION OF REALITY [RZECZYWISTOSC] CLUBS FOR SOCIOPOLITICAL KNOWLEDGE WAS CONSTITUTED IN WARSAW. UNTIL A GENERAL CONGRESS OF THE DELEGATES IS HELD, THE PROVISIONAL MAIN BOARD WILL BE IN CHARGE OF THE ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITY. TADEUSZ GRABSKI, WELL-KNOWN PUBLIC FIGURE AND POLITICIAN, IS BOARD CHAIRMAN.

AT ITS FIRST PLENARY SESSION, THE PROVISIONAL BOARD DISCUSSED THE SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AND THE TASKS ARISING FROM IT FOR CLUB MEMBERS AND AKTIVS.

Tasks for the Duration of Martial Law

On 5 February 1982, the Provisional Main Board of the Association of Reality Clubs for Sociopolitical Knowledge held its expanded plenary session in Warsaw. Tadeusz Grabski, main board chairman, was in the chair. The plenum adopted the following resolution:

"The imposition of martial law in Poland on 13 December 1982 has created a new situation. It has significantly affected the complex of relations in the country and, to a large extent, in the world.

"The engagement of the army in the developments in Poland was previously favorably manifested in the activity of territorial task groups. But the takeover of political initiative by military leaders, the takeover of responsibility for the course of events by the Military Council of National Salvation has upset the hopes of counterrevolutionary forces to seize political power and eventually lead Poland away from the path of socialist development. At the same time preliminary conditions have been created for restoring socialist values in extensive fields of social life -- in politics, the economy, culture, ideology, science, education and many others. In recent times, the aforesaid values were being expelled from those fields with growing insistence.

"The struggle for Poland's future shape has not been completed. The most difficult days are still ahead. True enough, the balance of political forces has changed, but the antisocialist front has not ceased to exist and to act. The political initiative in the struggle has openly and with full cynicism been taken over by the foreign sponsors of the Polish counterrevolution, including personally the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan. Disappointed at the setback suffered, NATO member states have brutally staged an unprecedented interference in our domestic affairs, defying the elementary rules of international relations . The North Atlantic, and particularly American, circles are trying to tighten the noose around the Polish people. For this purpose they are using the credit and technology trap that Poland was cajoled into by E. Gierek and P. Jaroszewicz's bureaucratic and technocratic team. The Polish issue, which imperialist politicians are trying to internationalize at any price, has been used as a pretext to go back to the cold war mechanisms, to enhance militarist trends in the economy, and to destroy the fruits of the policy of dialogue and detente pursued for many years on the initiative of the states of the socialist community. Inside the country, those measures have been backed by the extremely adventurous and aggressive forces of the counterrevolutionary underground. Under such conditions, a consistent struggle against the counterrevolutionary threat to Poland, waged to the end, is the supreme need of the times.

"Martial law has checked the counterrevolutionary offensive, has prevented a fratricidal struggle, and has provided basic conditions for public order and for overcoming the crisis. However, backed by the most adventurous imperialist circles, however, the counterrevolutionary forces have not given up their plans.

"They count on the fact that a significant part of Polish society is still politically confused, tired of the daily troubles, and that every one of us is concerned over his or her future, his or her relatives, the country and the people. Reactionary forces oppose the idea of accord, seek new tensions and a confrontation. It is the irrefutable truth that the whole country must pay an extremely high price for the rightist nature of the voluntarist policy pursued before August 1980. We represent the opinion that, for the sake of fundamental social justice, those costs be mainly borne by those who, in the seventies, acted against the fundamental requirements of social justice and accumulated the most material wealth. We consider that the economic reform must take into account the interests of those earning the least, and particularly the interests of the working class. We postulate that the deposits of money now in circulation be frozen in the banks (the so-called moratorium) and that a new means of payment be adopted. In this way the costs of the reform would be borne by the parasitic elite groups -- the new-rich neobourgeoisie and our native millionaires. An operation of this kind would make it possible to relieve the working people of at least a part of the inflationary burden encumbering them now. To overcome the present crisis effectively and in a really stable way, it is necessary to make use of the chances provided by martial law and to return to the path of consistent and profound socialist changes and to resolutely eliminate from the system the deformations which eroded socialism in Poland. The postwar crises were not crises of the socialist system, but drastic manifestions of the bankruptcy and discredit suffered by the policy which could have been reduced objectively to the practice of gradually giving up the fundamental principles of the system of social justice. For this reason we consider that the only effective way to overcome the crisis is to rebuild socialism wherever it has been violated and wrecked.

"We consider it our civil duty to contribute our significant part to all measures aimed at restoring socialist priorities and the socialist hierarchy of values in all fields of Polish social life. To make those measures effective, however, we must define the stage of changes now taking place in our homeland. The naive conviction that Poland had already reached the state of developed socialism, a conviction that arose from the doctrine of the success and of its authors' vanity, has been dispelled. But the stage reached by socialism in its development, or rather retrogression, in Poland has still not been analyzed in a businesslike way. Reality clubs for sociopolitical knowledge, in line with their statutory tasks, should help to study and learn real social processes and should spread the knowledge acquired in this broad field among the public. It will play a significant part in eliminating the devastations caused in social consciousness by the erosion of Marxism-Leninism in science, culture, training, education, ideology and propaganda, an erosion that opened those fields for antisocialist views and doctrines.

"The opponents of socialism succeeded in using the democratic facade to pursue the anti-democratic policy aimed at preventing the spokesmen of social interests from having an influence on social life. Martial law should provide chances for returning to real democracy, to socialist democracy, and should restore the political importance of the workers class. Our association will use all means available to work along these lines. We demand that the leading role of the working class, linked by an authentic alliance with the working peasantry, be restored and consolidated in the state. At the same time we also favor the formation of a front for the salvation and development of socialist Poland, for an alliance of all political forces with class and patriotic motives committed to socialism. We regard Poland's international alliances as inviolable and adhere to strengthening and tightening the ties linking People's Poland with its socialist allies and particularly with the Soviet Union whose fraternal assistance was for socialist Poland and is now more than ever a guarantee for emerging from the dramatic difficulties.

"We are building a social movement which seeks to enhance the knowledge of the patterns and machanisms of socialist development to accelerate the process of consolidating socialism, to counter the plans pursued by its adversaries, and to eliminate all those threats which made martial law indispensable. We see our social role as spreading precisely these attitudes and the experiences connected with them in all circles adhering to socialism and inspired by us. "The provisional board of the Association of Reality Clubs for Socio-political Knowledge calls on its members and adherents to intensify their activity for the salvation and development of the socialist homeland."

POLITBURO DISCUSSES PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT PLENUM

LD131720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo at its session today reviewed the state of preparations for the ninth Central Committee plenum and the celebrations on the renascence day [22 July] of the Polish People's Republic.

CZYREK TAKES PART IN ZSMP PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD132212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Various aspects of ideological, educational and propaganda activities of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] were the subject of today's conference of the Presidium of this union's main board. These problems are linked with the current situation in the country, the preparations for the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum, and also the ZSMP tasks following the plenum.

The discussion stressed the need for attractive deepening of young people's understanding of the law and knowledge of the principles of the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic by popularizing information of the workings of political life. An especially significant task in the current international situation was recognized as activity for internationalist upbringing. In this part of the session Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jozef Czyrek took part , drawing attention in his speech to the unfortunately still low -- even among young people -- awareness of dangers arising from a potential nuclear missile conflict.

RZECZYWISTOSC PUBLISHES EDITORIAL STATEMENT

AU131151 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 23 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed message: "From the Editorial Staff"]

[Text] Our paper is appearing after an absence of 22 weeks under somewhat different circumstances. The introduction of martial law stopped Poland from falling into the precipice, and the activities initiated by the Military Council of National Salvation have served to stabilize the life of the country and have aroused hope for a gradual emergence from the crisis. The weekly must take this new situation under consideration in its program. So what will our line be?

We firmly support the strengthening of the party, the implementation of its program worked out at the ninth congress and the permanent and effective methods and mechanisms which guarantee that mistakes and distortions will be avoided in future.

Above all, the responsibility for leading the country out of the crisis rests on the party. The Army, one of the strongest prosocialist forces, has adopted the historic responsibility of saving Poland and the socialist system and of promoting the reforms which are modernizing our country. Its activities up to now show that the Army is consistently following this road.

The Military Council of National Salvation has drawn attention more than once to the fact that the Army has temporarily taken over political institutions on account of the threat to the nation's survival. The council has also stressed the constitutional role of the state and the party, which is the prime political force aiming to unite the entire nation around its program.

There are various political and ideological trends among Polish society. The recent period has revealed their complexity and extent to us. In fighting against all antisocialist streams, we want to integrate the prosocialist forces; in seeing phenomena, social institutions and social circles in all their complexity, we wish to avoid making simplified appraisals and judgments.

The adherents of Marxism are not the only ones supporting and strengthening the socialist Polish state, because the socialist Polish state is an institution which encompasses the entire people, protecting their existence and fulfilling their interests. Therefore our allies in the battle against those wishing to tear the Polish state apart are the wide multitudes of Polish society. We have to count on them, especially the Polish workers class, in our aim to strengthen the state and restore to it an appropriate role in the world resulting from its potential and from the aspirations of its people.

The way to achieve this is, above all, by revitalizing Poland's economy. This can be achieved not by drastic changes of direction and "maneuvers," but by means of a radical and complex socioeconomic reform -- the kind of reform that was accepted by the Ninth PZPR Congress and recorded in one of its important documents -- "The Directions of Economic Reform." In order to implement this reform in one piece, it will be necessary to break the opposition represented by groups of people and their interests and by social circles and professional branches with their particular modes of conduct; protect the weakest; and make the most of the possibilities and ambitions of the most gifted people. We must not lend support to passiveness and personal convenience, but to inventiveness, the desire to make changes and creative drive.

Poland must become a state which rationally uses the resources of its intelligentsia and the intelligence of its own echelons. It must be a country which will finally gain its own echelons. It must be a country which will finally gain its rightful place in the international division of labor, regain economic independence and be a powerful element in the socialist community. That is why we should also measure the cleverness of the authorities in their ability to organize life in this way and create such mechanisms that will not squander the nation's potential and energy. The authorities must be aware of their role of service toward the community and submit to control and appraisal by the community.

As the rigors of martial law are eased, life in the country will become progressively more normal; however, the political battle may still get fiercer. The events which took place at the beginning of May and the aggressiveness of the reaction in Poland and abroad clearly showthis. We do not want to fan the flames of this battle, but we also cannot allow socialist principles to be departed from.

As a result of the changes, a new editorial team in the weekly has been formed. It unites within itself the best experience of RZECZYWISTOSC and that of the suspended PLOMINIE, whose journalists and employees are taking part in putting together RZECZYWISTOSC.

The paper used to maintain close contact with its readers, and thanks to them it has been able to reappear. We regard the club movement which has been started by our paper as an important forum for dialogue with our readers and as a way to widen the paper's social base. Now we are counting on the readers we have had to now and also on those who have accepted the paper's general line who wish to take part in its publication together with us.

FRG RED CROSS OFFICIAL DENIES AID IRREGULARITIES

LD131606 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] PAP Bonn 13 July -- A working staff of the International Red Cross which included a representative of the German Red Cross Klaus Mitterrmaier, stayed in Poland from mid-April to July 2, 1982.

After his return from Poland, Klaus Mittermaier firmly denied all malicious slander on the alleged abuses and irregularities in the distribution of gifts coming to Poland as part of the humanitarian aid (?spread) in the West mostly by various emigre groupings operating under the cover of Solidarnosc. He scoffed at the slander that the entire deliveries only go via Poland directly to the USSR. The Polish Red Cross, with which the International Red Cross permanently cooperates, functions in the most honest way. The cases of the [words indistinct] distribution of gifts are unusually rare and therefore are no problem at all.

Klaus Mittermaier also denied other charges (?levelled) in the West against the Polish Red Cross. He said that it is wrong to call the Polish Red Cross a state institution. Although its staffers receive their pay from the state, they maintain total autonomy. Mittermaier observed that during his numerous visits to Poland he could move completely freely and was not controlled by anybody.

MALINOWSKI CHAIRS MEETING ON THIS YEAR'S HARVEST

LD131228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] In the office of the Council of Ministers, a session is taking place of the harvest group of the Food Economy Council. Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski is in the chair.

Under discussion is the state of preparations of the farms and centers servicing the countryside for this year's harvest. Against a background of the assessment presented by the Supreme Chamber of Control and on the basis of reports coming in from the voivodships, the operative undertakings -- which must be carried out in the industries working for agriculture, and in the organizations servicing the countryside or purchasing agricultural produce -- for the careful gathering in and rational storage of the grain from this year's harvest, are being defined.

SRV AMBASSADOR BRIEFS CZYREK ON CONFERENCE

LD122156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek received today SRV Ambassador Truong Quang Ngo, who presented information on the results of the conference of the heads of diplomacy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The ambassador referred to the particular significance of new proposals worked out at the conference, which strive to regulate the disputed problems between the countries of Southeast Asia, and to reform this region into a sphere of peace, security and cooperation.

Minister Czyrek expressed full support for the initiatives proposed at the conference, stressing that their realization will be a significant contribution to peace and security in this region and to international cooperation in the world.

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND AMBASSADOR RECEIVED -- Warsaw 13 July -- Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek received here on July 12 the newly appointed ambassador of New Zealand to Poland, Neville Hugo Sale Judd, who paid a preliminary call before starting his tour of duty in this country. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1453 GMT 13 Jul 82 LD]

HUNGARIAN PREMIER LAZAR BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 13 July

AU131018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/7/82 -- Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in the morning of July 13 on an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The guest is accompanied by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Istvan Rozsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Gyula Kovacs, vice-chairman of the State Planning Office; Dezso Toth, deputy minister of culture, by other officials.

Gyorgy Lazar was cordially welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, by Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, by other Romanian officials.

Visits Bucharest Enterprise

AU131803 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, accompanied by Comrade Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by Hungarian officials, this afternoon visited the "23 August" enterprise in Bucharest. The guest was thus able to become acquainted with the high technical level of equipment in this enterprise and with the modern work methods applied and the great variety of complex products, including various engines and locomotives designed for the Hungarian People's Replubic. At the end of the visit, Comrade Gyorgy Lazar signed the honor book expressing words of appreciation for the achievements attained by the workers and specialists in the "23 August" enterprise.

Talks With Dascalescu

AU131853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 13/7/1982 -- Official talks started on July 13 between Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, and Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic. The two heads of government informed each other of the achievements the Romanian and Hungarian peoples scored in the socioeconomic development of Romania and Hungary.

In keeping with the important orientations and measures set during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar, the prime ministers analysed the stage of implementing the decisions convenanted during the Romanian-Hungarian summit, and examined the ways and means of developing bilateral collaboration in the ensuing period. In this context, emphasis was placed on both sides' interest in intensifying the cooperation in and specialization of production in basic branches, which should contribute to the progress of the national economies of the two countries. Reference was also made to the action to be undertaken for increasing and expanding goods exchanges and cooperation in third markets.

Stress was laid on the intensification of the political dialogue, and on the positive results scored in expanding the cooperation between the two countries in science, culture, education and in other domains. The conviction was reiterated that the development of the Romanian-Hungarian friendly and cooperative relations meet the interests of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace. Constantin Dascalescu and Gyorgy Lazar also exchanged views on international questions of mutual interest.

The talks are attended by Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Aneta Spornic, minister secretary of state at the State Planning Committee, Ion Stefanescu, first vice-chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Participating were also Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Gyula Kovacs, vice-president of the National Planning Office, Deszo Toth, deputy minister of culture.

The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding. The same day in the afternoon, Gyorgy Lazar visited the "23 August" enterprise of Bucharest.

Attends Official Dinner

AU131950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 13/7/1982 -- On Tuesday, July 13 Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, gave an official dinner in honour of Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic. The dinner was attended by Iosif Banc, Nicolae Constantin, Gheorghe Petrescu, other officials. Also present were the officials accompanying the Hungarian premier.

In the toasts proposed during the dinner Constantin Dascalsescu and Gyorgy Lazar pointed to the ascending and productive course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Hungary, and expressed the wish to further develop those relations for the benefit of the two countries and people, of the general cause of socialism, peace and collaboration throughout the world.

The two premiers toasted to the good health of Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar, to the strengthening and development of the collaboration between the two countries and peoples. The dinner passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TURKISH MILITARY DELEGATION

AU131801 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the armed forces, today received in Neptun resort a military delegation of the Republic of Turkey led by Army Gen Necdet Oztorun, deputy chief of the general staff of the armed forces, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense. The meeting was attended by Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, and Col Gen Vasile Milea, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff. Nahit Ozgur, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in Bucharest, was also present.

The leader of the Turkish delegation extended, on behalf of Kenan Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey, a message of friendship and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and conveyed cordial greetings and warm feeling to the head of the Turkish state and wishes for progress, well-being and happiness to the Turkish people. During the meeting the two sides stressed with satisfaction the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Turkey and expressed the conviction that those relations will constantly develop and expand in keeping with the understanding reached during the Romanian-Turkish summit talks. They also discussed certain aspects of current international issues.

Both sides stressed the importance attached by Romania and Turkey -- as Balkan countries -- to establishing in this area of the European Continent a climate of peace and security and relations of good neighborliness and close cooperation. In the context of the latest events in the Middle East, the two sides stressed that it is necessary to immediatley stop Israeli military actions in Lebanon, take all necessary measures to achieve a comprehensive peace based on Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, to resolve the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of recognizing their right to self-determination and to creating their own independent state and to ensure the independence, sovereignty and intergrity of all states in that area.

They also stressed the importance -- for world peace and security -- of resolving the difference between Iraq and Iran by peaceful means and negotiations. During the meeting, the two sides pointed out that it is now necessary to take action to stop international tension, to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence and to resolve all disputes in the world by political means and negotiations by completely excluding the use or threat of force. They stressed that ensuring peace and international security requires firm measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for military disengagement and reducing armament expenditures by using the funds thus made available for the socioeconomic development of the developing countries.

The two sides also showed interest in achieving a real system of security and cooperation in Europe and in creating conditions for overcoming the division of Europe into military blocs, for stopping the deployment of new medium-range missiles on our continent and withdrawing the existing ones, which would have positive effects on the overall world political climate.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

TOURIST EVENT ON SOVIET CRUISE SHIP ORGANIZED

AU121317 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] An event to promote tourism was organized 9 July by the General Directorate for International Tourism attached to the USSR Council of Ministers on the Soviet passenger ship "Dobrolyubov" that is on a cruise on the Danube and recently landed in the port of Giurgiu.

During a press conference that took place on this occasion, the constant development of tourism between Romania and the Soviet Union was stressed, as well as opportunities to expand and diversify it. The event was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Tourism and from tourist offices in our country. Representatives of the USSR Embassy in Bucharest and of the Soviet organization "Inturist" were also present.

MULTINATIONAL NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY MEETING HELD

AU121923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/7/1982 -- The 9th meeting took place early in July in Timisoara, western Romania, of the working group for the technical coordination of the project "North-South Trans-Europe Highway". (The project is being carried through under the aegis of the UN Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations development programme). The proceedings were participated in by delegates from Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Romania, and from the UN ECE, UNDP and the central bureau of the project. Continuing the previous meetings, organized by the other participating countries, the current meeting analyzed the stage of the projects and works and harmonized the solutions for the next stages of implementation of this great project.

The works on this international thoroughfare started in September 1977. In Romania, the first section, between the localities of Fetesti and Cernavoda, started taking shape in 1980. Of the total length of this thoroughfare -- over 10,000 km -- almost 900 km cross the Romanian territory, along the route Nadlac (the border with Hungary) - Arad - Drobeta Turnu Severin - Craiova - Bucharest - Constanta, reaching the Black Sea. The idea is to link by land four seas -- to link the north part of Europe to the south, opening also to other zones - Asia and Africa. The north-south trans-Europe highway will help the intensification of the economic exchanges among countries on various continents, turning into a thoroughfare of friendship and rapprochement among peoples.

CONDOLENCES OFFERED AT CUBAN EMBASSY

AU121919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/7/1982 -- In connection with the passing away of Raul Roa Garcia, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, member of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, condolences were offered on July 12 at that country's Bucharest embassy. In behalf of the State Council of Romania, condolences were offered by Emilia Sonea, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Colonel-General Vasile Milea, member of the State Council, and Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Those present observed a minute's silence in front of the black-framed portrait of the deceased and signed the remembrance book.

ENACHE RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

AU131826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 13/7/1982 -- Marin Enache, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control Over Economic and Social Activites, met on July 13 a delegation of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Ethiopia, led by (Wondayen Mithretu), alternative member of the CC of that commission, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Information was exchanged on the occasion on the activity and current concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Ethiopia, and the wish was expressed to develop the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Ethiopian peoples, for their benefit, for the benefit of peace, national independence and sovereignty, of progress and international collaboration. Aspects of the current international situation were also approached. The talks passed in a comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SENEGAL ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU092050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1982 -- Nicolae Ceasuescu, president of Romania, received on Friday, July 9, Pascal Antoine Sane, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to Romania. Handing over the credentials, Ambassador Pascal Antoine Sane conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute of friendship from President Abdou Diouf.

Receiving the credentials, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message conveyed and addressed in turn President Abdou Diouf a cordial salute and best wishes.

In the address of reply of the Romanian head of state it is pointed out that Romania pays great attention to the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration with the African countries, with all developing and non-aligned countries. In this frame fit also the good relations of friendship and collaboration Romania develops with the Senegal Republic.

Referring then to the relations between the two countries the address shows: The Romanian people views with interest and sympathy the achievements scored by the Senegalese friendly people in its efforts for its homeland's independent economic and social development. Noting with satisfaction that the Romanian-Senegalese relations develop fruitfully, based on mutual esteem and regard, on the understandings reached during the summit visits to Bucharest and Dakar, Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirms Romania's determination to take every measure for the observance of these agreements, for new economic cooperation ventures, as they make a lasting basis for the upward course of the relations of collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Highlighting that the central problem of international life is the halting of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the achievement of lasting peace the world over, Nicolae Ceausescu points out that emphasis was placed once more at the current UN General Assembly special session on disarmament on the will of peoples everywhere that a passage be resolutely made to concrete disarmament measures. The address mentions in this context that Romania's delegation presented at the UN, extensive, concreate proposals on disarmament reinforced by the signatures of 18 million citizens of Romania on the appeal addressed to the session.

The Romanian president's address expresses Romania's concern over the question of underdevelopment and of entrenching a new international economic order.

DISHONEST DEALS ABROAD, AT HOME REVEALED

AU121820 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA on 7 July carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Petre Mladchi-Bucovineanu entitled: "From Tolerance and Leniency to...Violations" in which he deals with corruption in foreign trade where certain officials use their travels abroad for private deals to the detriment of the Romanian state by "concluding with certain foreign companies unfavorable contracts for us" in "exchange for foreign cigarettes and hard liquor and items for personal use," thus "turning relations with various foreign partners into personal deals" in contravention of "the provisions of the law and professional duties."

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 10 July carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by Petre Popa entitled: "More Damaging Than Caterpillars in an Orchard" in which the author stresses the need for "more drastic measures against those who live on the work performed by others." On the basis of a few concrete examples, the author exposes profiteering, shady deals, and parasitism and urges a firmer application of laws to stop such practices.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN SHIPS AT CONSTANTA -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/7/1982 -- the ("Al Fatah") Egyptian ship arrived on a visit to Constanta in the moring of July 6. The same day, the leader of a march, Commodore (Amin Gaber 'Ali), accompanied by a group of Egyptian officers, paid courtesy calls on the mayor of Constanta municipality, the commander of the navy and the commander of the "Mircea Cel Batrin" Marine Institute. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 6 Jul 82 AU]

REACTIVATED OIL WELLS -- The requirement to give the fatherland more crude oil has also had a favorable response at the Boldesti-Scaeni oil well in Prahova County. Due to the efforts made by oil workers, together with researchers from Cimpina and the Ploiesti oil trust, the deposits in Urziceni, which seemed exhausted, have been reactivated recently. One of the first oil wells yields about 7 tons a day and others some 20-30 tons a day. The reactivation of other such oil wells is now being studied by researchers and workers. Some 12 oil wells will begin their production this year, of which 3 have already begun yielding crude oil, while work is fully underway at another four. Those 12 oil wells are expected to yield at least 13,500 tons of crude oil by the end of this year. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 6 Jul 82 p 5 AU]

PLANINC VISITS COMBINE, DISCUSSES FARMING, TRADE

LD131700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- The conversation today between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and representatives of the Belgrade agricultural combine [PKB] was spontaneous and frank. After saying that she is no agricultural 'specialist,' Milka Planinc gave her hosts an opportunity during her tour of the individual farms to brief her in detail about their results and the troubles encountered by this collective employing 30,000 people.

Milka Planinc began by saying that the results attained by PKB are good. The combine has discovered the right method of food production in the so-called repro-cells where production is organized according to branches from the field to the meal table.

Everything that is happening now to agricultural prices is characteristic of other activities too. These disruptions will continue, but the Federal Executive Council will try to reduce them by taking measures, including administrative measures. Neither we in the Federal Executive Council nor people in other posts are convinced that these price changes are the real way out of the difficulties, but at the moment this is a necessity. The real way out of the present situation must be sought in higher productivity, production and increased exports, Milka Planinc said.

Agriculture must increasingly become a branch of the economy in which income is earned on an economic basis and in which the farmers themselves concern themselves about income and exports and decide about the conditions of economic operations in it. Agriculture can no longer remain the only activity obliged to protect the standard of living. With the present system of subsidies, to give an example, the illusion is created that milk and bread are cheap. This is a ball which is bound to return sooner or later with a vengence, Milka Planinc said, adding that the living standard of the population must be protected, but not at the expense of agriculture.

Only now when problems with foreign currency have emerged has our society as a whole begun to concern itself more with increasing food production, Milka Planic stressed. Reserves in agriculture are increasingly being utilized and new forms of association are developed. This kind of orientation must be kept also in the ensuing period when the question of foreign currency will have been removed from the agenda.

The Federal premier spoke especially of unrealistic agricultural plans and advocated the idea that they be formulated in the interests of big combines such as PKB. If the voice of the producers were heeded more often there would be fewer mistakes in planning and in agricultural measures. She called on the combine representatives to take an active part in the upcoming discussion on changes to the country's medium-term development. According to her, the major changes which occurred in our countryside in the last decade have not yet been adequately expressed. As a matter of fact the consequences of the (?depopulation), of the countryside on overall national developments has not been studied fully.

Replying to Milojko Vejovic, president of the PKB Management Committee, as to the future of investments in agriculture -- at a time when a cutback in all investments is proposed -- Milka Planinc said: Investments in agriculture will not be restricted, especially not those which are made as a result of pooling resources in the social and private sectors. The purpose of the law is to place a limit on the investments which are without cover and on those in which the banks with their expensive loans are exclusively taking part.

Dr Milorad Stanojevic, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; and Radoje Stefanovic, president of the Executive Council of the Belgrade City Assembly, took part in the talks.

CROATIAN LEADER COMMENTS ON VATICAN POLICIES

LD131732 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Zagreb, July 13 (TANJUG) -- Jakov Blazevic, eminent Yugoslav political worker, has said in an interview to the Zagreb weekly DANAS that the policy of the present pontiff and his latest activity in Argentina and England concerning the Middle East represents politicization of the church and religion.

Speeches by Jakov Blazevic, who until recently has been president of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, at the recent 12th Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists in Belgrade, have aroused interest among the world press, which was quoted by the paper as the reason for this interview.

In resolutely denying some quotations in foreign papers that he was openly attacking the church, Blazevic primarily referred in a critical manner to the insufficient activity of the Yugoslav party and to the "absence of the sensitiveness to fell the enemy. We have fully become accustomed to this. We detain ourselves in our offices, and we hold conferences," added Blazevic and evaluated that not always sufficient resolve exists to oppose the counter-revolutionary actions towards Yugoslavia.

The former president of Croatia's Presidency on this occasion warned that the Vatican insufficiently adhered to the 1966 Protocol on relations with Yugoslavia. "For two or three years I have urged that the protocol should be read, but none of the foreign ministers or men (of the Vatican) have read it," Blazevic added.

Blazevic also spoke about his stand on the Iraq-Iran war. He voiced the opinion that at the proper time in the past the Iraqi ambassador in Belgrade should have been advised that Yugoslavia in principle qualified the beginning of this conflict as an aggression. Blazevic also indicated that the class basis of the Iranian revolution has not been sufficiently understood. "It is nevertheless carried by the masses, and they cannot be de-classed, irrespective of whether or not they go with the Koran," Blazevic concluded.

SPOKESMAN ENDORSES KAMPUCHEAN COALITION

LD131340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 BMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- "The formation of the coalition government of democratic Kampuchea represents a contribution to the efforts to devise a political solution for the problem of Kampuchea in keeping with the UN General Assembly decisions and with the stands of the movement of nonaligned countries, and implies [as received] withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensuring the respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity as well as of the neutral and nonaligned status of Kampuchea." This was stated by an official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs answering a question put to him by the TANJUG diplomatic editor.

"Yugoslavia's stance on the implementation of a peaceful political solution of the problem of Kampuchea is well known and has been put forward on several occasions in the United Nations and at meetings of the movement of nonaligned countries," added the same spokesman. "We hope that the formation of the coalition government will help towards the implementation of the Kampuchean people's right to decide for themselves about their future including the re-establishment of an independent and nonaligned Kampuchea. This would contribute to a stabilization of the situation and to the development of equal cooperation among the countries in Southeast Asia.

"We believe that the United Nations and the movement of nonaligned countries will provide full support for the efforts of the new government of democratic Kampuchea to obtain a political solution of the problem in keeping with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and decisions of nonaligned countries' meetings. As before, the SFRY activity in the United Nations and in the movement of nonaligned countries will be based on these decisions."

FRG'S GENSCHER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 21-22 JULY

LD140832 Belgrade TA[illegible] Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and according to established practice Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Federal German minister of foreign affairs, will make a working visit to Yugoslavia on 21 and 22 July this year.

During the talks, which will be held in Ohrid, there will be an exchange of views on the state of bilateral relations and cooperation and current international relations.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES SUDANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD132026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee, today (Tuesday) received a parliamentary delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sudan led by Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Salih, deputy speaker of parliament.

In the ensuing talk, Grlickov acquainted his guests with the current political situation in Yugoslavia and with activities by socialist forces, particularly by the socialist alliance and the LCY, on a further development of self-management socialist relationships.

Also discussed were cooperation between the two friendly and non-aligned countries as well as cooperation between Yugoslavia's socialist [words indistinct] union.

VJESNIK GIVES BACKGROUND ON KONCAR PROPOSAL

AU131444 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Tamara Indik commentary: "LCY Statute and Practice: Dilemmas Have Remained"]

[Text] At the closing plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress, Rade Koncap, delegate of the New Belgrade Communal Committee of the League of Communists, submitted an amendment to the draft amendments to the LCY Statute requesting that Articles 47 and 48 of the statute be changed. As is known, his amendment was not adopted, but certain questions and dilemmas connected with Koncar's statement and Branko Mikulic's answer (on behalf of the LCY Statute Commission) have been left unexplained. What is involved in this connection?

Since the 11th LCY Congress, new statutory provisions have been in effect according to which, in practice, all basic organizations of the League of Communists are directly linked to the communal committees of the League of Communists and no longer to the committees in their own work communities. As a result of the abolition of factory committees and permanent conferences of the League of Communists in work and composite organizatoins [of associated labor], the communal committee has become a higher party organ.

This statutory decision has been quite extensively criticized in practice: Many basic organizations of the League of Communists could not find their bearings in the new independent organizational situation and, because of their poor cadre preparation, the communal committees did not succeed for a long time in gathering all ends and contacts into their own hands.

True, the situation has considerably improved recently. However, in the large communes, these statutory changes have not yet been fully implemented because of the large number of basic organizations of the League of Communists involved. The factory committees and the permanent forms of activity of communists in factory conferences were abolished because of the practice of collaboration between the League of Communists leadership in working collectives and the management structures, because of manipulations and because of a virtual disappearance of independent political, ideological and action activity of the basic organizations of the League of Communists.

The new amendments to Articles 47 and 48 of the LCY Statute change the formerly valid forms to some extent. They make provisions for a permanent action activity [akciono djelovanje] of the League of Communists in the conferences formed at the level of work organizations and work communities, that is, wherever there are several basic organizations of the League of Communists within the same basic organization of associated labor. The statute provides for the permanent action organization of communists only within the same commune or city but still bans such an organization at the level of a composite organization of associated labor. According to the statute's provisions, the communists in composite organizations of associated labor and in integrated systems may use temporary forms of their ideological-political and action organization, that is, such forms as consultative meetings, conferences, and general meetings.

Article No. 48 stipulates that all these forms of ideological-political activity of communists and of their action organization may not take over the role and responsibility of the basic organizations of the League of Communists. This implies that they may not adopt any conclusions and decisions which would be binding for the basic organizations of the League of Communists concerned.

Public Discussion

However, Delegate Rade Koncar requested precisely what the statute bans: The formation -- within the composite organizations of associated labor and integrated systems -- of such organizational forms of activity of the League of Communists which would adopt conclusions and make it incumbent upon the communists and the basic organizations of the League of Communists concerned to implement such conclusions and decisions. In practice, this is a proposal to reinstitute the old statutory norms which were in effect 4 years ago, that is, prior to the 11th LCY Congress.

It must be said that, during the entire period of public discussion on amendments to the LCY Statute and the republican and provincial statutes of the League of Communists, quite a few requests of this kind were submitted and that the need for a firmer organization of communists within work organizations and composite organizations of associated labor was discussed quite extensively. It was also emphasized in this connection that the difficult economic situation requires "the presence of the party in working collectives, factories," and the factory committees to serve as "guides" for the party in working collectives. However, no public meetings and no consultative conferences were organized in this connection to answer the question how the new provisions are being implemented in organizing the League of Communists and how the communal committees and the basic organizations of the League of Communists are working together. At organized meetings, there were virtually no discussions on this topic, and this fact certainly can be considered an omission in the preparations for party congresses.

The statement by Delegate Koncar, who submitted his proposal on the basis of conclusions of the New Belgrade Communal Committee of the League of Communists, does not represent an isolated view. There is also nothing new in the demands for the party to return to large working collectives and have there all possibilities for its action and ideological activity and for adopting valid decisions.

The LCY Congress has passed. The amendment was not adopted. But dilemmas have remained.

They should certainly be publicly, responsibly and soundly discussed, if for no other reason than for the sake of democratic relations in the LCY and because of the constant need to reexamine the practice and activity of the League of Communists at the grass roots. It certainly would be also a good thing to carry out thorough scientific research on the implementation of the statutory provisions on organizing the League of Communists and of the activity and ideas of communists. This would especially be good as regards the activities of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in large systems and in composite organizations of associated labor. As a matter of fact, communists have always based their further development on analyzing their practice, on facing their own mistakes and correcting these mistakes.

For this reason, the wide reaction to Rade Koncar's temperamental and emotional statement at the 12th LCY Congress is not surprising.

CONCERN OVER UNREST IN KOSOVO CONTINUES

Convictions End Gnjilane Trial

LD131816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Gnjilane 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- Sentences were passed in the district court in Gnjilane today on 16 members of the group of "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo." After a 3-day hearing, during which all of the accused and three witnesses were examined, the panel of five judges, chaired by Sabit Sulja handed down the following sentence: Nazmi Hodza, born 1951, lecturer, 15 years imprisonment; Bejtulah Tahiri, born 1954, lecturer, 13 years imprisonment; Basir Masmurati, born 1947, 11 years imprisonment; Naim Salihu, born 1958, student, 7 years imprisonment; Sensedin Hodza, born 1952, commercial worker, 4 years imprisonment; Saip Ismailui, born 1954, student, 8 years imprisonment; Hiljmi Ramadani, born 1953, 9 years imprisonment; Sadri Serifi, born 1954, lecturer, 6 years imprisonment; Dzevet Ajvazi, born 1947, 6 years imprisonment; Sabit Redzepi, born 1947, worker, 6 years imprisonment; Nijaz Idrizi, born 1951, student, 4 years imprisonment; Farus Mjaku, born 1955, 2 years imprisonment; Hisen Demeljezi, born 1957, student, 1 year imprisonment; Tahir Ljubistan, born 1957, student, 1 year imprisonment; and Selim Ahmeti, born 1940, driver, 5 years imprisonment.

During the investigation and at the trial itself it was irrefutably established that all the accused had belonged to the group of "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo," which, as a branch of the same organization in Pristina, was set up in Gnjilane in 1978. The initiative for the formation of this group was made by Hidajet Hiseni, the founder of the group of "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo" in Pristina in 1970, while the driving force behind the group was Nazmi Hodza and Bejtulah Tahiri. The group's basic task, which it carried out for a long time, was to duplicate and disseminate hostile propaganda material and to incite workers, pupils and students to stop work, boycott lectures and carry out subversive work with the aim of preparing the ground among the people for spreading the idea that Kosovo as an ethnically pure republic, must be joined to Albania.

After last year's escalation of nationalism and irredentism and the obvious attempt to attain by means of counterrevolution the goal which was presented to the group -- to separate Kosovo from Yugoslavia -- the "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo" reoriented themselves toward organized writing of hostile slogans and directly urging the people to rise. At that stage the group adopted the strictest underground system of work. Nazmi Hodza and Sensedin Hodza created underground hide-outs in the vicinity of Cernica, Saip Ismailji created underground hide-outs near Malisevo and Naim Salihu did this in the village of Prilepnica. Most of the material used for propaganda was found in these underground hide-outs.

The real ideological character and positions from which these "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo" had acted manifested themselves very clearly during the trial. While Bejtulah Tahiri tried to explain that progress could be brought to Albanians only by abolishing private property and introducing collectivization, his "superior," Nazmi Hodza could not name any of the works written by Marx.

However, the members of the group considered that the order established by them "would certainly be the most just and the best one." In their view this new society would also fit this description because all the churches and mosques would be demolished and religion would be strictly prohibited.

The obvious origin of these notorious ideas was not difficult to prove in court, because much of the material found in the well-stocked underground hide-outs clearly showed that the members of the "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo" looked for and found their ideal social order in Albania.

It is sufficient to mention only some of the pamphlets which Judge Sabit Sulja used as proof during the trial: The periodical NOVA ALBANIJA, Mehmet Shehu's "The Work of the Patriot Is Respected in the New Socialist Albania," Enver Hoxha's "The Progress of the Country Is Inseparable from the Development of Science and Technology," Ramiz Alia's "Stalin and His Work, the Banner of War for All Revolutionaries," Mehmet Shehu's "War for the Liberation of Tirana," theses about a front for the Republic of Kosovo and many newspapers and journals printed in Albania and abroad, or illegally in Kosovo. Despite the title which the organization bears and its members' insistence on the fact that their platform is based on the classics of Marxism, the investigating organs did not once find Marx or Lenin.

The general nature of this hostile group may be seen from its newspaper PARA-ROJE, which contained all issues of an organizational nature, concept and method of work and disciplinary rules which all members of the group had to respect. Their statute envisages the selection of mainly educated people for membership, as they would be better able to study the voluminous literature and then give lectures which would convince an audience of the need to carry out the ideal of a "Republic for Kosovo." At the beginning the main role was taken by Nazmi Hodza and Bejtuea Tahiri, who started by distributing a monograph on popular heroes of Albania "Unextinguished Stars," and then books entitled "Imperialists of the Revolution," and "History of the AWP" and the newspaper PARA-ROJE.

One of the first to join this group was Basri Masmurati. As a teacher in a middle school he was very suitable for carrying out indoctrination of colleagues and pupils. He became a member of the LCY on the orders of the group and was active in writing material for the newspaper LIRI, which is printed in Switzerland.

Naim Salihu joined the group in the same way, but his job was to study the works of Enver Hoxha, Mehmet Shehu, Ramiz Alia and Thanas Leci. (?In) 1979 Saip Ismailji distributed a pamphlet entitled "Freedom Tract" during Marshal Tito's visit to Kosovo, which insulted our country and President Tito in the crudest possible way. He was also given the task of taking propaganda material to Tetovo. Last August he also wrote out hostile slogans "A Republic for Kosovo" and "Down with Traitors" in Malisevo.

All the other members of the "Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo" also had their jobs which they performed and on which they regularly reported to their leader. They did things which did much harm to Albanians, themselves, which, in the words of District Public Prosecutor Gradimir Popovic, "had nothing to do with Marxism-Leninism, and clearly their platform was Albanian nationalism and irredentism."

Regardless of the persistence which some of the group members displayed in defending their attitudes, it was obvious that some of them understood the kind of activity in which they were involved. This is best illustrated by the statements made during the last day of the trial by Farus Mjaku and Hisen Demejzi. "I repent this dirty work in which I will never again engage," Mjaku told the court.

Hisen Demejzi addressed similar words at the judges: "I have come to understand that I was on the wrong road and I feel repentant about it all."

"The activity of this group," Gradimir Popovic stressed in his final submission, "shows that they like everything that has been done in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, while our reality, of which every Yugoslav may be proud, is distasteful to them.

"All the accused were able to become educated and choose their professions in accordance with their abilities and preferences. Though it is a province, Kosovo is in every way more progressive than the Republic of Albania in which there are neither national minorities nor any of their national characteristics, such as language, script and culture in general. It is thus surprising that the members of this group should have endorsed Albanian propaganda [words indistinct].

"Many members of the group completed faculty courses or were approaching the end of their studies. They received scholarships from this society, which treated them with complete trust. In return they smeared this society," Popovic said in conclusion.

RILINDJA Comments on Defendants

LD131156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, July 13 (TANJUG) -- The three-day trial of the so-called "Marxist-Leninist Group of Kosovo" in Pristina undoubtedly confirms that nationalism and irredentism were rooted not only in one part of indoctrinated youth, but also in a part of Kosovo intelligentsia.

This is emphasized in a commentary of the daily RILINDJA, issued in the Albanian language in Pristina, capital of the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, in which anti-Yugoslav disorders broke out last year.

The district court in Pristina passed sentences on Saturday [10 July] on eighteen members of this illegal organization ranging from four to sixteen years in prison for undermining activity against the social system of Yugoslavia, attempt to destroy brotherhood and unity and endeavours to secede Kosovo, as an autonomous republic, from Yugoslavia and join it with the People's Republic of Albania. The largest number of those sentenced are educational workers.

The ideology of this group which at the trial too defended ideas "of some Conformist Marxism-Leninism, of some totalitarian social and economic equality, some equality which would be guided from one centre" is reduced to the already known "pure Stalinist ideology," the daily assesses. The group camouflaged behind it its hostile aims: "Unification of Albanians who live in Yugoslavia for the sake of creation of a broader front for secession from Yugoslavia and joining with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania," the RILINDJA commentary says.

It is clear, the daily recalls, that the activity of this extremely reactionary, nationalistic group was opposite to the interests first of all of Albanians in Yugoslavia, and of Albanians in general as well.

RILINDJA underlines that Kosovo has experienced "a genuine renaissance -- first of all cultural, but also economic -- in the development, progress and deepening of socialist self-management relations and practice."

This historical fact, the daily writes, is also joined by another one, that entire Yugoslavia has recognized to Kosovo the status of an insufficiently developed region and that it assists its speedier development financially and in all other ways.

The attitude of the group of "Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo" before the court shows that its convictions and conscience have been burdened since long ago with an ideology alien to self-management socialism. It is only in that way that its illegal struggle for social and economic equality -- the aims for which [word indistinct] Yugoslavia has been openly and since long ago working, can be explained, the daily of Pristina RINLINDJA concludes.

SAWP Plans Preventive Actions

AU140740 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jul 82 p 3

[M. Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 8 Jul -- Thanks to the comprehensive activities of the subjective socialist forces in Kosovo developing on the basis of the congress and conference documents and conclusions, as well as on the basis of the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo, the political security situation in the province is increasingly stabilizing and life is calming down after the counterrevolutionary events last year. This was noted today at a session of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo (Bajram Seljani in the chair), which set direct and urgent tasks for the SAWP in this field.

To Knock Out The Enemy

Although the activities of all subjective forces are in full swing, although the largest number of working people, citizens and young people have been included in the action, although the security organs and services have been increasingly successful in preventing and discovering the carriers of Albanian nationalism and irredentism -- Bajram Seljani, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo, said in his opening speech -- we have not yet succeeded in eradicating Albanian nationalism and irredentism nor in knocking out all its protagonists. The nationalists and irredentists now work underground, and in some instances publicly, too. They write slogans and pamphlets and they use the most perfidious methods of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins up to murders and attempts at rape. It is their aim to incite hatred among nationalities and to provoke fear and mistrust among the Serbian and Montenegrin people. This would drive these people to emigrate, and thus enable the nationalists and irredentists to realize the slogan about an ethnically pure Kosovo. That would mean that the self-managing socialist system in Kosovo, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in Yugoslavia would be destroyed. Of course we shall never allow them to do this, Seljani stressed.

Therefore, as of today, Seljani further said, we must organize for action so that we will energetically prevent the enemy from making any attempts and will not allow him an inch of space where he could operate.

In this context, the Presidium adopted the position, and expressed the wishes of the largest number of working people and citizens, that the sharpest measures be taken against the murderer in the village of Samodreza near Vucitrn and of Medja near Djakovica.

Preventive Activities

The operative conclusions adopted, which should initiate comprehensive activities in all local communities all over the province as of tomorrow, set as a priority task preventive activities against any hostile activities. This, it was said, means daily and untiring activities and vigilance on the part of all SAWP members. One cannot allow, it was concluded, so-called "petty" excesses to be ignored; they later turn into a brawl or a killing. Therefore all conflicts, especially those between various nationalities, must be solved in time. There are still many unsolved disputes concerning property -- disputes about boundaries, damage to fields and usurpation of land -- as well as various forms of threats and pressure which, unless one reacts quickly and in good time, will have grave political consequences. The Presidium concluded that respective organs should derive their tasks from this fact.

Emigration Requests Tallied

AU1031813 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Our correspondent Milisav Milic has sent us a report which says that the delegates of the Pristina Communal Assembly have discussed a report on the problems of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this commune.

It was stated that from 1 January to 30 June this year, 867 requests were submitted by Serbs and Montenegrins for emigration from the territory of the Pristina Communes, involving 1,929 persons in all. According to the data available, 852 persons emigrated in that period.

Statistics on Crime Reported

AU131812 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Mehamet Malici, Kosovo provincial secretary for internal affairs, and Undersecretary Rahman Morina acquainted the journalists in Pristina today with the main features of the present security situation in the province and the results achieved in eliminating organized hostile activities. Our correspondent Milisav Milic reports on the press conference:

Having made the assessment that the political security situation in the province is constantly improving and that the enemy has been broken and isolated, Mehmet Malici stated that hostile elements working from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are nevertheless trying to slow down the course of the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo through their verbal and written propaganda and other forms of counterrevolutionary activities. However, Malici said, for the security situation in the province and the further course of events it is most essential that the great majority of Kosovo citizens, members of all nationalities, understand the counterrevolutionary and reactionary nature of the activities from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and its anti-Albanian, anti-Yugoslav and antisocialist essence.

One of the more drastic methods of the enemy's activities from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism which are meeting with the increasing condemnation of the Kosovo and the Yugoslav public is pressure to force the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. This occurrence is still present and it affects the deterioration of the relations among nationalities, which is one of the enemy's aims. Progressive forces and respective organs in the province are making constant efforts to prevent various occurrences of pressure and to stop the emigration process.

The Yugoslav public has been justly reacting to the events in Kosov and demands that conflicts among the nationalities be prevented, Mehmet Malici remarked. He warned about (?some occurrences of) individuals working from positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism (?and engaging in) hostile activities, which are also directed against togetherness and the LCY policy.

To solve these problems and to stabilize the political security situation in Kosovo, the unity of the members of all peoples and nationalities is now more necessary than ever. The overall situation is much better than it used to be, but Mehmet Malici pointed out with justification that there is no place for complacency and that the overall sociopolitical activities in the struggle against hostile activities should be even more intensive.

Mehmet Malici (?mentioned) several (?cases of) conflicts among nationalities, but he expressed his convinction that the measures which are being taken will contribute to an improvement of the overall security situation in Kosovo. A guarantee of this is the fact that the greatmajority of the Albanian people in Kosovo support the policy of the League of Communists and socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. In Mehmet Malici's assessment, internal affairs organs in Kosovo have been strengthened in cadres and are technically equipped to carry out their daily tasks.

Undersecretary Rahman Morina reminded the journalists that four hostile organizations, incorporating 55 hostile groups, have been uncovered, and that criminal proceedings have been started against 529 persons, some of whom were sentenced last year, while the others are being tried or will be tried shortly.

Rahman Morina spoke extensively about the continued, (?unscrupulous) activities of the hostile forces in Kosovo which went on for years and which were also joined by the propaganda machinery of the Albanian leadership and the AWP, which (?abjectly) serves bureaucratic, dogmatic and Stalinist principles.

Security Chief Meets Press

LD131944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- On the whole significant results have been achieved in Kosovo in improving the political and security situation, uncovering hostile activity and hindering its aims and intentions. The general situation in this province is much more favorable than it was last year, or even a few months ago, and it is daily improving.

However, we rightly stress that there is no room for (?self-satisfaction) and that the general sociopolitical activity must be even more intensive in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and against all aspects of hostile activity and all other consequences which are negative and harmful for our self-management socialist system.

These assessments were made at today's press conference by Mehmet Malici, Kosovo provincial secretary for internal affairs, and Rahman Morina, under secretary in the provincial secretariat. They spoke in detail and in a well-reasoned way about the security, the work of the internal affairs service and state security in the province.

The state of public order and peace, Malici said, is tending toward the positive on the whole. In the last 3 months there have been no instances of violation of public order and peace on a large scale. However, this general state of security is fraught with other phenomena and with instances of attacks on the persons and property of members of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, in particular individual incidents of drastic examples such as the murders in the villages of Samodreza and Meca. These caused anger and revulsion among members of all the nations and nationalities of Kosovo.

Mehmet Malici said that instances of intra-national conflicts are quite pronounced. He said that in the first 5 months of this year 31 criminal acts were reported, 27 of which were committed against persons of Serbian or Montenegrin nationality, and 4 of which were against Albanians. More than 300 minor offenses were reported, of which two thirds were committed against persons of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality and the perpetrators of these were of Albanian nationality. However, most of these took place in the first 3 months, and recently there has been a perceptible decline in the number of crimes and offenses.

One of the enemy's drastic methods of activity acting from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is pressure on members of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality to leave Kosovo. This phenomenon continues and is making intranational relations deteriorate, which is one of the enemy's aims. At the same time hostile propaganda activity from these positions also has had an effect in instances in which there is no direct pressure aimed at emigration, and which has created such an atmosphere. Even in instances of physical assault, in which the enemy is not directly implicated, this encourages and goads individuals of Albanian nationality to pressures through physical assault, attack on property and so forth.

In instances of intranational conflicts in which distrust, insecurity and national intolerance are encouraged, or when pressure aimed at emigration is exerted in any other way, Mehmet Malici said, the internal affairs organs in the province adopt criminal prosecution measures. The internal affairs service is also more successful in predicting and preventing intra-national conflicts. Recalling that one type of nationalism encourages others, Malici said that Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism has recently been appearing to a certain extent in Kosovo. This belittles everything that is Albanian, demands a "firm hand" and offers its own "solutions" through forms of revanchism.

But, regardless of all these phenomena, Mehmet Malici stressed, when we speak of the general situation and security in Kosovo, it is realistic to estimate that the situation is gradually moving toward improvement and stabilization, and our expectations are that the measures which are being taken by all subjects of social self-protection and competent organs will produce even better results in the future and that we will have a consiserably better security situation in the province.

The provincial secretary for internal affairs judged that subjects of social self-protection in general and the competent organs in the province are increasingly better equipped for organized action against nationalists and irredentists and other negative and harmful phenomena. In the last year Kosovo's internal affairs organs have been reinforced, well equipped and prepared to carry out everyday tasks. Young and capable people have been employed and 162 changes in high management positions were affected in internal affairs secretariat organs. Those who were incompetent or who had held positions for many years without doing anything against the enemy or negative phenomena were replaced. Speaking of other measures aimed at a general reconstruction of the service, Malici stressed that there is now no room for any doubt about the ability and readiness of members of security organs and the security service to perform the tasks set before them. He also emphasized the fact that one fifth of the members of this service were members of illegal hostile organizations.

Speaking about the work of the state security service, Rahman Morina, under secretary in the provincial secretariat, said that since last year's counterrevolutionary demonstrations it has been intensively involved in uncovering exponents and organizers of demonstrations, illegal organizations and groups which were active also in previous years. The results achieved are evident, Morina said. Four hostile organizations were exposed: "Movement For the National Liberation of Kosovo and Other Albanian Areas in Yugoslavia," "Group of Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo," "Communist-Marxist-Leninist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia" and "Red People's Front." These are based mainly abroad but have their own groups and members in Yugoslavia. The aim and essence of the propaganda and hostile activity of all these groups, regardless of the methods they used, were the division of Yugoslavia and the creation of conditions in which Kosovo and other areas inhabited by Albanians would be annexed to Albania. Morina also stressed the fact that to date the service has uncovered 55 organized hostile groups in Kosovo, which belonged to the above organizations or acted on behalf of them in an organized way. To date criminal proceedings have been taken against 529 persons for organized illegal hostile work and counterrevolutionary activity. Some of these have been tried, and the others will be tried soon.

Recalling that enemy activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has continuously developed for years and that its roots are to be found in the remnants of the class enemy structures, the Ballist and fascist elements who initiated the creation of "Great and Ethnically Pure Albania" and later in the remnants of the Stalinist, bureaucratic-dogmatic elements, Morina said that these forces have also been joined, especially in the last 10 years, by the propaganda machinery of the Albanian leadership which, for the sake of its careerist interests and in order to preserve its own positions, is attacking the self-managing system of the SFRY and its nonaligned policy and the policy of national equality and is trying to conceal its own difficulties and its ill deeds against its own people.

All this has exerted a considerable amount of influence on the formation of the nationalist-irredentist type of awareness among some of the young people and the intelligentsia, which in turn has resulted in counterrevolutionary actions and demonstrations.

Rahman Morina provided specific data illustrating enemy infiltration among young people and the intelligentsia. Among the persons against whom criminal proceedings have been instituted 2 are doctors of sciences, 7 hold master's degrees, 27 are university lecturers, 31 lecturers, 6 teachers, 155 students, 128 [word indistinct], 1 doctor, 1 economist, 1 agronomist, 10 lawyers, 6 journalists and 14 technicians.

In its work to date, Morina stressed, the State Security Service has succeeded in proving by menas of material facts the criminal responsibility of all the persons against whom criminal proceedings have been instituted. The service has also achieved significant results in uncovering and seizing propaganda material used by the members of the above groups and organizations and the equipment used in preparing such material. More than 10 duplicating machines, 20 typewriters and other equipment and accessories have been seized. Considerable quantities of enemy propaganda material and literature, 90 percent of which is of Albanian origin, have also been seized. Among this material were also copies of newspapers of the above-mentioned enemy organizations, some of which had been printed and prepared abroad and some in Kosovo. Morina concluded by saying that the organs and service of state security are on the point of uncovering the remnants of the hostile groups.

Hostile Activity Reported

AU132123 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Summary] A number of communes in Kosovo discussed the political security situation. Although the situation is improving, hostile activity still continues in Decan commune with slogan-writing and pamphlets. Hostile slogans were found in a number of areas. This situation also exists in Suva Reka commune where recently a number of hostile slogans were discovered. Opportunism is also present in some communist base organizations. Other communes analyzed the situation in a similar way.

MONTENEGRIN PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT RALLY 13 JULY

LD131448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0936 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Danilovgrad, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- In connection with the day of uprising of the Montenegrin people Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro Presidency, unveiled in Danilovgrad busts of Spanish Civil War veteran Djoka Kovacevic and of People's Hero Bajo Ekulic. He was also the speaker at the large popular rally in the presence of prominent sociopolitical officials of the republic and of the Danilovgrad municipality. He stressed that the 13 July uprising was inspired, organized and led by the Yugoslav Communist Party led by Josip Broz Tito.

Veselin Djuranovic then referred to our social tasks stressing that the internal and international political and economic situation unavoidably and imperatively impose on us the greatest possible responsibility and need for full mobility and organization for the solution of our major social problems.

"We are confident that possibilities and forces exist for us to overcome the present economic difficulties, but on the condition that there should be a radical change in our conduct in economic operations, in our attitude toward work and social property, in our attitude toward the investments and expenditure of social resources, that maximum work discipline and economies are introduced, that in a direct way, coupled with full involvement of the communists and trade unions members and much more efficient work of the organs of sociopolitical communities, workers be incorporated in the adoption of all decisions thus increasing their awareness and responsibility and also their readiness to accept appropriate denials," Djuranovic said.

Details cannot be shared. The burden of the struggle for stabilization cannot be borne by everyone to the same extent. In the field of material production where the most important results are attained for stabilization, for exports, for higher foreign currency in flow, for reduction in imports and for a more rational use of available production potential, there must be fewer denials but even there they are inevitable. It is essential that in these efforts we should look for solutions which will back up production, Djuranovic said.

"Since Tito's death nationalists of various complexions and profiles have been trying to undermine our unity (? and our) community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities. This was visibly expressed in the counter-revolutionary action of Albanian irrendentists in Kosovo in this most drastic attempt to undermine our federation. However, they could not have done this if we had not been unvigilant, if we had not given them the scope. Indeed concerning nationalist and all other antisocialist and antiself-management forces operating today, we must clearly see that our own shortcomings were the basic reason for their intensified activity. Without our shortcomings these forces could not have gained momentum. Therefore our main weapon in the struggle against these forces must be through overcoming our own shortcomings and resolving the most important socioeconomic problems. The lessons are too clear for us to waste time in starting action to remove everything hampering our self-management socialist development and tied to our subjective shortcomings. Of course (? nobody) is allowed to blunt the sharp edge of our struggle against all those who clearly revealed themselves as enemies of our struggle and revolution, our brotherhood and unity, and of our independent, nonaligned and extra-bloc policy on the international plane," Veselin Djuranovic said.

The recall of everything which is the foundation of our present and of our even brighter future, of everything which was great and good, is necessary for the sake of our greater mobility and organization, efficiency and consistency in the solution of the tasks of the present stage of our development, so that we should not lag behind or falter so that we should hoist even higher and unfurl the banner of our revolution and self-management socialism rallying under it and moving all our forces into action, stressed Veselin Djuranovic at the large popular rally in Danilovgrad in connection with the day of uprising in Montenegro.

CROAT SAWP VIEWS RELIGIOUS PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

LD131830 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Three religious communities alone - the Catholic Church, the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Islamic religious community - print or distribute about 9.13 million copies of various newspapers in Croatia annually. This was stated today at a session of the Croat SAWP Conference Committee for Social Questions of Religion and the Activity of Religious Communities during a discussion on the religious communities' information activities. Jasenka Dudic reports:

Circulation figures for part of the religious press and the fact that 134 newspapers are published in Croatia by the religious communities illustrate the importance of this kind of publishing activity and the lack of restrictions imposed on this activity and the great scope which it enjoys in our society. In most cases, it was judged, the printed material is of a religious character and in keeping with the functions of the religious communities. However, at the same time one should not ignore the fact that individual religious publishing houses have abused their functions and, along with reporting on everyday religious activities, would like to give circulation to theses which are alien both to the goals of our society and to the position of the religious communities in our country.

It was noted that although articles of this kind have become less numerous recently, in some places articles in newspapers published by the Catholic and Orthodox churches often foment one or another kind of nationalism which is in evidence among both Catholic and Orthodox clergy, although the majority of them behave correctly.

In connection with the reporting in the Orthodox press on the situation in Kosovo, it was stressed that this is not only a problem of the Serbian Orthodox Church but also a problem of Yugoslavia as a whole, as a community of all the fraternal nations and nationalities.

It was stated that, like all other forms of information activity in our society, the religious press enjoys freedom of activity. The religious communities also maintain widespread and unhindered international communications and yet nothing is known abroad about the freedom enjoyed by the religious press in Yugoslavia.

It was stressed that the responsible attitude of society to the religious press demands from the religious communities consistent respect for the fundamental principles of our society. Otherwise, it was noted, it is necessary to react in an adequate manner and to adopt the appropriate measures, which should be discussed in the socialist alliance.

CKREBIC ADDRESSES SERBIAN UPRISING MEETING

AU071322 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1007 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Speech by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, at a mass meeting on the Kosmaj Mountain, south of Belgrade, marking the Serbian uprising day -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, I congratulate you on the holiday of the uprising of the peoples of Serbia.

Comrades, we are now facing a drastic deterioration of the international situation. The massacre of innocent people, women and children, through the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has rendered the grave situation and the human drama in the Middle East even worse. There is no excuse for solving international disputes with killings and war. We, the people and peoples of Yugoslavia, who in our history felt all the iniquities of conquerors innumerable times, have the right to raise our voice against war and physical destruction of any kind.

These days again, guns are roaring and the clanking of tank tracks is heard instead of our having negotiations through statesmen's wisdom and patience.

This recent history reminds us that we live in a period when local wars are possible and frequent and when the big powers are bargaining with each other while these wars are being fought. We must derive the necessary lessons for ourselves, strengthening our internal forces, our unity and togetherness, brotherhood and unity, our economy and our international economic position so that the strong and powerful ones cannot blackmail us and exert pressure on us.

We will be able to resist pressure more easily if we are economically strong and politically united. We have proven this several times, after all. We must enhance our unity in action by developing and strengthening our mutual economic and political relations, by developing class consciousness in the workers class, by developing brotherhood and unity on every occasion and every opportunity, by denouncing and fighting our own nationalism and national narrowmindedness, and by developing the feeling for the problems of nationalities living in our country. Action has always been and remains a confirmation that a policy is right.

The leaderships of the League of Communists bear a great responsibility, particularly now, after the provincial conferences. Republican congresses and the 12th LCY Congress have been held. The content, atmosphere, message and course of work of the highest gatherings of the League of Communists direct us to a unity which must be constantly built and enhanced, to one's own responsibility and also that of others, to a clarity of views, and against all forms of opportunism and inefficiency. This must happen without postponing the confrontation with all those who hamper a clear initiative by hushing up disagreements.

The 12th LCY Congress has just concluded its work. We left the congress with a deep feeling of responsibility, both personal and joint. Tremendous jobs and tasks are waiting for us. The position has been set down that Tito's course of brotherhood and unity, equality, self-management, togetherness on the basis of self-management and nonalignment in international relations must be resolutely continued. Increased responsibility is expected of all, and especially of those who have more obligations in social affairs.

There is no time to wait or to expect that somebody else will do it. Everybody must do it in his own community. The congress decisions are for the forums, but not for the forums and leaderships alone. They are for all the members of the League of Communists who live in all communities.

Therefore there can be no excuses and no waiting. We must all be both those who initiate and those who carry out these decisions. They are addressed to all at large. And they are addressed to everyone of us specifically.

The workers class now stresses its readiness to make sacrifices for the sake of stabilization, but this is expected and requested of all others, too: It demands responsibility in its own ranks and among others; it demands reduced consumption but also economical behavior in all the communities. Everyone must carry the full measure of his own responsibility. This is not yet the case. Some people point at others without seeing their own share of responsibility.

We have stepped into the ranks of the industrially medium developed countries. In the present international political and economic situation, it is not at all easy to maintain a pace of economic development that would ensure an advancement, even at a slower rate of growth, of the standard of living, production and other numerous social activities. The worst thing would be to fall prey to stagnation, which is followed by failing back.

Instability is stalking us at every step, and there are the temptations of spending above one's realistic possibilities. The first thing for us now is to master the present situation of economic instability in a thought-out, organized, responsible and joint way, and we must be aware of the sacrifices that have to be made. We must tackle this task without vacillation. The task will take time and will not be easy: It will demand of everybody without exception to change much in his own behavior, not exempting anybody's work or responsibility.

We invested much in the past period, and the results in the form of technical equipment of associated labor are very visible. At this time, these investments must be made effective. These tremendous modern production capacities, spread throughout Serbia, must be activated and must be used to the maximum. New production must start, production for exports, so that we may repay the loans we have taken out. We must activate this modern technology which we possess to the highest extent.

I would therefore give the following message to the presidents of the communal assemblies, the presidents of the communal committee and other numerous people who at this time bear the burden of great social obligations and social responsibilities; that they should not besiege the banks or get money for new investments. Let them leave this to associated labor. These people should be among the working people in factories, basic organizations, local communities and all the numerous forms of the delegate system and all other places where they should help activate the production potentials in order to create more income, solve the current problems of the workers class, and solve their basic and all other vital problems.

We must also resist the tendency to predominantly concern ourselves, for instance, with such questions as to how it has been possible for a badly written book or a poem inspired by doubtful motives to be published and whether literary critics or politicians will speak first in this connection. Let us understand each other: I do not underestimate these questions and especially the ideological motivations and the political and ideological struggle. On the contrary, all this is also important, even though it is not the only important thing. But I want to say that, in addition to this, there are also other very important things; that is, such questions as: how the workers class is fulfilling its constitutional rights; how the youth lives; how difficult is it for the youth to find employment and why this is so; how this problem should be solved; whose influence is suffering and whose influence is gradually growing; what deformations are penetrating our society; how some sections of society live well with little work or, at times, even without work; and to what extent, despite the self-management and delegate system, subjectivism and the will of individuals continues to penetrate and to what extent the power of individuals continues to penetrate and to what extent the power of individuals continues to be manifested and how abuses are increasing; and the like.

The counterrevolutionary events provoked by the Albanian nationalists and irredentists provided the best evidence how harmful and dangerous it was to neglect the political work, ideological activity and wrong orientation of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the past period. Today that is completely clear. With the assistance and support of the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY, the Kosovo communists are waging a successful and very difficult and sensitive struggle against all manifestations of nationalist passions and irredentist blindness as well as against the hostile propaganda coming from neighboring Albania. This struggle is waged on the principled basis of the platform adopted by the LCY Central Committee and, subsequently, by the 12th LCY Congress.

The situation in Kosovo is still not good. Despite all the efforts made, the pressure on the Serbian and Montenegrin population is still apparent today in various forms. I would say that the enemy has concentrated his efforts precisely in this direction, calculating that later, in an ethnically pure Kosov, it would find it much easire to carry out its other intentions. But in this respect the enemy will be badly disappointed. The Albanian people in Kosovo enjoy full autonomy in the spirit of our Constitution and no one can expect to achieve any changes either by pleading or by force. [applause] The federal foundations of the new Yugoslavia were laid at the second AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslaiva] session during the war, and it is on these foundations that our community is based today and will continue to be based in the future.

I want to stress that we must not underestimate for a single moment the existing political and economic problems in this sphere. The League of Communists of Kosovo and all forces engaged in the struggle must be morally, politically and materially assisted to the fullest extent because the struggle waged there is not only a struggle for a socialistically oriented self-managing Kosovo but also a struggle for this SFRY which we have, for Tito's Yugoslavia. [applause] The most valuable service that we can perform today is to strengthen and to continue to develop confidence in all the individual people and all the forces who are waging the struggle against Albanian nationalism and for our life together within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY -- to give them moral strength in this confrontation to continue to fight to the end and win against the forces of darkness and nationalist blindness, and especially against the indoctrination of the young people and youth which had gone on for a long time. This battle must be won there in Kosovo, and we must extend to them our maximum assistance.

The working people and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Serbia must become engaged, with intensified activity and responsibility, in all communities in order to make it possible for all of us together to overcome the present difficulties as soon as possible and to achieve such badly needed and necessary results, especially in economic stabilization. It goes without saying that no changes or results come on their own. There are no gifts and nothing is achieved automatically. After all, we know this from our rich prewar, wartime and postwar experience. In its history, this country of ours has never been handed anything on a platter nor been given anything at the conference table without struggle and without our own efforts. This is also true today. [applause]

It is by the internal nature of its own existence that the League of Communists -- by engaging all of its members and especially as the driving force among the people and the leading force of the workers class -- can and, at this time, also must change the situation in the society, remove the obstacles to development and vigorously and persistently struggle for everything that was stated and adopted at the 12th LCY Congress as the foundation for comprehensive development. No time must be lost and no one should deceive himself by believing that it is possible with little effort to progress more quickly and successfully and solve the existing economic and political and other development problems. The League of Communists is responsible for the situation in society.

Today we can say that the orientations for achieving economic stabilization on a long-term basis are very clear and known to us and that they are apparent in all communities.

They are still apparent, however, mainly as a recognition of a need and not always as our actual behavior. As we know, this is not enough. What is needed are involvement and daily actions through struggle and efforts to implement the views, to fight for these views in action, publicly and with our entire behavior. [Passage omitted]

It must be very openly and clearly pointed out that the association of labor and pooling of resources represents a direct challenge and alternative to autarky, encapsulation and narrow views on the economics of management. It is necessary to bear in mind the fact that our prospects are in Yugoslavia's further economic opening toward the outside world and the further development of our international economic relations. We must move in this direction. The general feelings in this direction have been clearly and resolutely expressed in the country. Therefore, our every development undertaking in society must take into consideration the following very clearly expressed orientation: To what extent all this can be reconciled with the criteria which exists and are recognized in international economic relations. The local economic criteria, which have been all too long present in our development, are no longer acceptable, not only because of exports but also because of the domestic market in view of the necessary further opening of our country and its inclusion in the world economy.

Today we witness very sharp political and military tensions in the world. These are troubled times. We must count on difficulties, especially in the sphere of economic relations, for a long time. Under these conditions, our action ability in the League of Communists and the society must be increased, and at the same time responsibility must be intensified to a maximum in all communities.

BRIEFS

SPANISH TRADE UNION ACCORD -- Belgrade, July 12 (TANJUG) -- Trade-Union organizations of Yugoslavia and Spain have agreed on the necessity of the widest possible cooperation between trade unions in the world under the circumstances of a very serious crisis in international economic and political relations. This accord was achieved during the talks between Marcelino Camacho Abad, secretary general of the Trade-Union Confederation of Workers' Commissions of Spain, and a delegation of the Yugoslav Trade-Union Confederation Council headed by its president, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic. Camacho left for Spain today after a three-day visit in Yugoslavia. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 12 Jul 82 LD]